AMKENI WAKENYA END-TERM EVALUATION (2015-2022)

FINAL REPORT

PREPARED FOR:

UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME

PREPARED BY;

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PROJECT AND EVALUATION INFORMATION DETAILS

Project/outcome Information		
Project/outcome title	Amkeni Wakenya	
Atlas ID		
Corporate outcome and output		
Country	Kenya	
Region		
Date project document signed		
Project dates	**Start**	**Planned end**
		28th February 2023
Project budget		
Project expenditure at the time of evaluation		
Funding source	European Delegation to Kenya; Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands; Embassy of Japan; UNDP	
Implementing party[1]		

Evaluation information		
Evaluation type (project/ outcome/thematic/country programme, etc.)	Outcome Evaluation	
Final/midterm review/ other	Final Evaluation	
Period under evaluation	**Start**	**End**
		28th February 2023
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[1] It is the entity that has overall responsibility for implementation of the project (award), effective use of resources and delivery of outputs in the signed project document and workplan.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

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[2] Nairobi, Nakuru, Uasin-Gishu, Kisumu, Mombasa, Tana River, Lamu, Garissa, Wajir, Mandera, Marsabit, Kwale, Kitui, Turkana and Kilifi Counties

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LIST OF ACRONYMS

Acronym	Meaning
ADR	Alternative Dispute Resolution
AJS	Alternative Justice System
AWP	Annual Work Plan
CBOs	Community-Based Organizations
CIDP	County Integrated Development Plan
CLE	Council for Legal Education
COVID-19	Coronavirus Disease of 2019
CPD	Country Project Document
CSDG	Civil Society Democratic Governance
CSOs	Civil Society Organizations
CUC	Court Users Committee
DoJ	Department of Justice
DPs	Development Partners
EKN	Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands
ERP	Enterprise Resource Planning
EU	European Union
FBOs	Faith-Based Organizations
FGDs	Focus Group Discussions
GIG	Governance and Inclusive Growth
Hon.	Honorable
IEBC	Independent Electoral and Boundaries Commission
IEC	Information, Education and Communication
IPs	Implementing Partners
JSB	Japan Supplementary Budget
KRA	Kenya Revenue Authority
Ksh.	Kenya Shillings
LVGAs	Low-Value Grant Agreements
LQAS	Lot Quality Assurance Sampling
M&E	Monitoring and Evaluation
NaSCI-AJS	National Steering Committee on the Implementation of Alternative Justice Systems
NCAJ	National Council on the Administration of Justice
NECC	National Environmental Complaints Committee
NGOs	Non-Governmental Organizations
NLAS	National Legal Aid Service
NSAs	Non-Sate Actors
OAG	Office of the Attorney General
ODK	Open Data Kit

Acronym	Meaning
PAC	Project Approval Committee
PBO	Public Benefits Organizations
PLEAD	Programme for Legal Aid and Delivery
PMU	Project Management Unit
PPM	Programme & Project Management
PRODOC	Project Document
PSC	Project Steering Committee
PWDs	Persons with Disabilities
SDGs	Sustainable Development Goals
SGBV	Sexual and Gender-Based Violence
ToTs	Trainers of Trainers
UNDAF	United Nations Development Assistance Framework
UNDP	United Nations Development Programme
UNODC	United Nations Office on Drugs and Crime
USD	United States Dollar

EXECUTIVE SUMMARY

Project Background

Amkeni Wakenya is a UNDP project that seeks to strengthen democratic governance in Kenya by providing technical and financial support to CSOs that promote human rights and democratic governance. The project was initiated in 2008 as a Civil Society Democratic Governance (CSDG) facility and was meant to provide financial and technical support to CSOs that engaged in advocacy on implementation of the various reforms that were being undertaken within the framework of Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS). The CSDG facility was later rebranded to Amkeni Wakenya project and its scope broadened to include support for CSOs engaging in implementation of reforms within the context of the National Accord on Peace and Reconciliation that was adopted by the Kenya Government to address the effects of the violence that erupted post 2007 general elections. Amkeni Wakenya has thus far seen the successful implementation of the first phase from 2008 through 2014; and the second phase that began in 2015 and is expected to end in February 2023. This evaluation assesses the performance of the second phase against the targets set.

During this second phase of implementation, Amkeni Wakenya attracted over $13.5Million in funding from the European Union Delegation in Kenya, the Embassy of Japan, Embassy of Norway, Embassy of the Royal Kingdom of the Netherlands in Kenya and UNDP. Domiciled in UNDP-Kenya's Governance and Inclusive Growth (GIG) Unit, the project provided technical and financial support to Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) to promote human rights and democratic governance using three key delivery methodologies namely a) Grant making; b) Capacity building and; c) Learning and knowledge management. The project's primary target groups were Community-Based Organizations (CBOs), Faith-Based Organizations (FBOs), Non-Governmental Organizations (NGOs), Trusts, research institutions and academia. The strategic focus of Amkeni Wakenya during the second phase included: access to justice and realization of human rights; entrenching human rights-centered and accountable devolved governance; promoting an enabling environment for CSOs and; building capacity of CSOs to respond effectively to contemporary governance issues.

Evaluation Methodology and Approach

The approach and methods used for this evaluation were developed based on UNDP evaluation guidelines and in consultation with UNDP Amkeni Wakenya. The evaluation process was inclusive and participatory, involving as many stakeholders as possible. The evaluation design used both qualitative and quantitative methods in a descriptive cross-sectional, collaborative, and participatory approach. The evaluation had three key approaches: a theory-based evaluation, a process evaluation, and an impact evaluation. Data collection techniques included desk review, surveys, key informant interviews and focus group discussions with stakeholders. The interactions with the stakeholders who participated in this evaluation were either in person or virtually (via *Zoom* or *Microsoft Teams*) depending on availability and circumstances. The evaluation aimed to assess the overall impact of the project, both intended and unintended, long-term and short-term impacts, positive and negative impacts, as well as the challenges encountered, and the lessons learnt during implementation.

The evaluation used a combination of geographical clustering and Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) techniques to select the sample for survey with community level (household) project beneficiaries. Urban and rural areas were considered separate lots for sample size allocation. A total of 1,050 households were selected for the survey, with a +/-3 % margin of error at 95% confidence level. The evaluation used a random walk approach to select households, using a smartphone-based application (*KoboCollect*). Additionally, a census was conducted targeting 88 Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) supported by the

project. At the community level, fifteen (15) Focus Group Discussions (FGDs) were conducted with project beneficiaries across the 15 counties to gather qualitative data.

Qualitative and quantitative data analysis techniques were applied. For quantitative data, the analysis primarily consisted of calculation of frequencies for categorical variables and means for numeric variables using Excel (Version 2019) and SPSS software (Version 26). Descriptive statistics were used to describe the basic characteristics of the data disaggregated by location and gender of the person responding to the household survey questionnaire. Qualitative data collected during key informant interviews and focus group discussions was consolidated, transcribed, and coded for themes. Comparative analysis and triangulation were used to cross-validate data from the multiple sources to get a wider, accurate and more objective view of the project.

The evaluation overcame the limitation in its ability to access all the relevant project documents on the surveyed Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) by sourcing for additional information from the respective organizations' websites where applicable. This was used to triangulate the views of the household and CSO survey respondents. Similarly, desk review of project documents (including periodic progress reports) was used to fill any gaps in information from the interviews with the project team. The participation rate of CSOs was also limited by the availability of the respondents due to what was cited as competing priorities given the timing of the evaluation around the end of the year. This was remedied, to a large extent, by extending the period of the evaluation.

Evaluation Findings
Relevance
Findings from this evaluation indicate that the project was relevant. The second phase of Amkeni Wakenya project was designed to support the civil society sector in Kenya to effectively impact the society through promotion of democratic participation and human rights including access to justice through civic education and promoting citizen engagement at national and decentralized levels of governance. This was evident in the design, objectives, and engagement with partners in terms of access to justice and promotion of human rights through enhanced capacities of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs) that have been instrumental in transforming change in specific geographic project areas, and especially the most marginalized areas. This design corroborates and transcends across two Country Programme Documents (CPD).[3]

The evaluation assessed the relevance of the project from two perspectives namely: the most vulnerable populations in respective counties and, the CSOs that partnered with Amkeni Wakenya. At the vulnerable populations level, there was increased demand for access to justice and human rights from citizens to duty bearers, after the project reached over 5.9 million individuals with information and assistance to enable them claim their rights[4]. The evaluation also found out that to meet the need, a corresponding seven million individuals were also reached with legal aid awareness and assistance using various strategies and approaches.[5,6] At the CSOs' level, the evaluation found strong relevance in the capacity

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[3] In the **CPD 2014-2017** the project contributed towards *CPD Output 1.2:* Kenya citizens and civil society meaningfully engage in democratic processes; and re-empowered to be politically and socially engaged and to demand responsible and accountable governance from elected leaders and in the **CPD 2018-2022** the project contributed towards *CPD Output 2.5:* Rule of law, justice and legislative institutions have technical and financial capacities to deliver normative inclusive, accountable, equitable services.
[4] This was realized under support from the Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands from 2016-2020.
[5] This was realized under support from the European Union Delegation in Kenya 2018-2022.
[6] Education and outreaches; development and dissemination of IEC materials; use of Informal justice systems such as ADR; formation of networks and partnerships; Psychosocial support for SGBV survivors; working with Community Paralegals, Religious

building initiatives by the project in addressing and meeting their capacity gaps and needs relating to technical skills, organizational management, and financial management.

Effectiveness

The findings indicated that the project was effective. This is despite some key challenges and emerging issues in the course of the project that required significant agility and necessitated course correction, including one of the worst droughts in recent years and global COVID-19 pandemic. Analysis of the overall progress on indicators showed that the project was able to achieve its results both at the output and outcome levels. To realize this, the project relied heavily on partnerships both at the strategic and operational levels. The project was also adequately responsive to the emerging needs that arose due to the COVID-19 pandemic, effective March 2020. The findings indicated that the project objectives were responsive to the justice needs of the marginalized and vulnerable populations across the project focal counties where a marginal improvement in the proportion of citizens perceiving the CSOs to be effective in responding to emerging governance attributed to the support provided by the project was registered. The majority of key informants from the sampled CSOs were satisfied with the support they received from Amkeni Wakenya regarding building their internal capacity, monitoring and evaluation, open data systems, and financial management. The project also aimed to promote a conducive and enabling environment for civil society to thrive and freely pursue their respective mandates, resulting in improved knowledge, skills, and competency among the staff of CSO partners, enhanced organizational capabilities, and sustainability. There were gains realized regarding improving the regulatory environment of CSOs, and the project supported CSO-led advocacy efforts towards operationalization of the Public Benefits Organizations (PBO) Act and promotion of self-regulatory mechanisms at the sub-national level.

The project also aimed to build the internal capacities of CSOs and foster sustainable development mechanisms. Amkeni Wakenya organized workshops for grantees to provide technical support on project and financial management. As a result, the grantees were able to implement their activities in compliance with UNDP requirements. However, 23% of the grantees were found to have capacity gaps in their project and financial management systems and operations; which were promptly addressed. By the end of 2022, all supported CSOs were fully compliant with Amkeni Wakenya's reporting and contractual guidelines. To promote sustainability, Amkeni Wakenya required grantees to allocate at least 5% of their project budget. Indicators for this output were fully achieved.

Efficiency

The final evaluation found out that the project activities were implemented in accordance with the set objectives and budget utilization was efficient. While total programme budget for the eight years (2014-2022) was USD 22,845,672 the project managed to mobilize USD 13,500,000 representing 59.1% which though not optimal did not hinder programme implementation. Out of project operational budget of USD 13,500,000, over USD 13,300,000 was disbursed according to an approved activity work plan, hence representing utilization rate of 98.5%. The evaluation found that expenditures were based on approved activity budgets.

Notably, the project implementation was timely considering that it transcended in three key heightened political and socio-economic environments where the country conducted two general elections that caused tensions across the country, the COVID-19 outbreak where the project's activities almost came to a standstill due to movement restrictions imposed as measures to curb its spread and finally the insecurity

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Leaders and Council of Elders, to strengthen legal awareness in their communities as well as to bridge the gap between the community and the formal and informal justice system.

incidences witnessed in the Northern region counties where Amkeni Wakenya was supporting a significant number of Implementing Partners compared to the other three regions.[7] Further, the project adequately utilized it resources through several cost savings practices like conducting joint monitoring visits with development partners to improve delivery and lower operational expenses, utilizing area-based programming and portfolio management to leverage on the UNDP comparative advantage in project management as well as relying on the economies of scale and UNDP procurement services to reduce costs.

The project emphasized adaptability and flexibility, enabling teams to adjust to changes and create value quickly. Additionally, project implementation was efficiently managed by the Project Management Unit (PMU) composed of a Project Manager, Monitoring and Evaluation Specialist, Capacity Building Officer & the Finance Associate. With the PMU managing the project centrally from Nairobi, the PMU was further supported by four (4) Regional Senior Project Associates (SPAs) with offices across Nairobi, Kisumu, Wajir and Mombasa Counties. The SPAs acted as "One-stop-shops" for all Amkeni Wakenya programmatic activities in the regional office of responsibility. Apart from reducing the operating costs of travelling from Nairobi to the various counties, the regional offices were in closer proximity to the grantees and the targeted communities and this greatly improved the project's ability to offer more hands-on and timely support to the grantees with the SPAs overseeing these regional offices.

Sustainability
The project worked through the civil society organizations which is a widely recognized and sustainable approach to enhance promotion of democratic participation and human rights including access to justice through civic education and promoting citizen engagement at national and decentralized levels of governance. The Amkeni Wakenya project Implementing Partners (IPs) who were interviewed responded that they were fully satisfied with the engagements they had with the project and some indicated that there was still more to be done regarding empowering the indigent citizens with regard to their areas of operations as some of them only implemented the project at the sub-county levels as they did not have enough funds to scale up the project implementation across the counties.

Currently, Amkeni Wakenya sustainability and ownership could only be banked at the Implementing Partners level. The findings indicated that the IPs had developed sufficient capacities to continue programme activities and interventions in line with access to justice and human rights awareness. Ownership of Amkeni Wakenya at the National Level currently was rated as "unsatisfactory". This was because Amkeni Wakenya heavily relied on the civil society sector to achieve its objectives and there had been an inadequate political will by the subsequent Governments to enhance an enabling environment for the operation of CSOs going by the state refusal to enact the Public Benefits Authority Act of 2016 that aims to enhance the operational environment of the CSOs.

Design and Focus
The project's design and focus were found to be satisfactory. The project's indicators were found to be relevant and measurable. This was articulated by the fact that the baselines for the indicators were derived from a baseline survey that was conducted in 2017. However, there was a need to clearly realign the project's indicators with the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) for the project to effectively contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UN Cooperation Framework).

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[7] This is based on the fact that Northern Region covers more counties compared to other regions and more CSOs came from these areas. This as per the Amkeni Wakenya project documentations.

Further, the project's risks and assumptions were clearly articulated during the project design and the project was noted to have been assessing the risks and their mitigation measures on a quarterly basis. The findings indicated that the project had incorporated the concepts of gender equity and equality and other cross-cutting issues during its implementation. This was evident where the project's indicators that measured progress on beneficiary reach had their targets and baselines disaggregated by gender while the project progress reports went ahead to report data disaggregated data in different target groups of the beneficiaries reached.[8]

Impact

The evaluation noted that project interventions on human rights awareness, legal aid awareness, and assistance to the marginalized and vulnerable communities across the target counties; were some of the greatest wins that Amkeni Wakenya had achieved since 2015. This had led to positive changes such as better protection of individual rights, increased trust in the justice system, reduced crime, improved social stability, and economic development. Notably, the project made significant effort in strengthening the informal justice systems. For example, the use of Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms and building the capacity of local community governance structures comprising of the council of elders, religious leaders, and training community paralegals, were some of the initiatives that greatly improved access to justice by the local communities at the local levels.

The findings indicated that the trained paralegals and elders had continued to play an important role in bridging the gap between the community and the formal as well as the informal justice system and were performing a variety of roles related to human rights and legal advocacy. The informal justice systems had continued to be the most sought-after alternatives by poor and marginalized populations as well as serving as a compliment to the formal justice system. During the FGDs, most respondents indicated that ADR reduced linguistic and cultural barriers during dispute resolutions and that the involvement of mediators from their own communities made it easy for the disputed parties to trust and embrace the ADR approach compared to decisions made by judges in the formal system.

Cross-cutting Issues

The project's design and development were anchored on UNDP programming principles, specifically the "Human Rights-Based Approach", "Leave No One Behind approach", and "Gender Equality and Women Empowerment", which were integrated and mainstreamed during implementation. During the second phase of implementation, the evaluation found that the project greatly supported wide range of cross-cutting interventions and achieved key milestones in enhancing diversity and inclusivity by supporting Persons with Disabilities, the youth and women. However, the project's limited resources resulted in it only being able to cover 16 out of 47 counties, and data and evidence were used to redirect interventions to where they would be most effective. To achieve this, the evaluation found that Amkeni Wakenya enhanced gender-based programming and supported Programmes focused on reducing exposure of schoolgirls to Sexual and Gender Based Violence through gender awareness and sensitization campaigns, strengthening of Gender Based Violence Technical Working Groups and Court User Committees. Further

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[8] *(1) PWD's -* These are persons with disability, both male and female; *(2) Youth out of School -* These are young adults under the age of 35 years, both male and female; *(3) Minorities -* These are both male and female persons who are less than the dominant community; *(4) Youth in School -* These are primary and secondary school going children, both male and female; *(5) Citizens -* These are ordinary male and female who do not belong to any of the groups identified above

the project supported CSOs to implement programmes aimed at empowering women and PWDs amongst other most vulnerable persons of the community.[9]

The findings further indicated that the project also dedicated effort and resources to advocate for rights-responsive public participation and supported enforcement of economic, social and cultural rights as well as the extractive industry through capacity building to the CSOs and the local community members. Additionally, the project's performance was evaluated in light of emerging crises such as the COVID-19 pandemic, drought, and locust invasion, and the project was found to have adapted and supported vulnerable populations through measures such as providing a safety net for PWDs to establish or revive businesses and addressing an increase in gender-based violence cases.

Conclusion

The Amkeni Wakenya project interventions addressed the challenges of insufficient protection of rights and freedoms in marginalized communities through enhancing the capacities of Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The project was successful in increasing citizens' demands for access to justice and human rights and had been implemented across 16 counties in Kenya through various strategies and approaches[10] that led to increased awareness on human rights and access to justice among locals.

The project was well aligned and contributed to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) by emphasizing the advancement of the rule of law and enhancing the capabilities of CSOs.[11] The project was flexible and responsive, and had improved awareness of rights and freedoms, legal awareness and provision of legal aid through informal structures like the ADR while formal access to justice for marginalized and vulnerable communities through the courts remained a challenge due to the costs of accessing it and the delays associated with case backlogs. The project was efficiently delivered using cost-cutting measures and anchored on UNDP programming principles such as a Human Rights-Based Approach, Leave No One Behind approach, and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment.

Lessons Learnt

- Involving civil society organizations (CSOs) in democratic governance and human rights promotion is crucial. The project provided support to CSOs to enhance their capacity and effectiveness in these areas.
- Grant making, capacity building, and knowledge management are effective program delivery methodologies. These strategies were used to support activities that promoted participatory democracy, social justice, the rule of law, and human rights protection.

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[9] *(1) Centre for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW)* – training law students and provide legal aid to women living in poverty; *(2) Kituo Cha Sheria* – worked with the prison department to champion the mainstreaming of the UN Standard Rules for the treatment of prisoners; *(3) Federation of Deaf Women Empowerment Network Kenya, Kenya Union of the Blind, Blind and Low Vision Network, and Albinism Society of Kenya* to implement project activities focused on enhancing access to justice and human rights to the PWDs. The implementing partners realized these interventions by enhancing advocacy on the implementation of the African Disability Protocol.

[10] Education and outreaches; development and dissemination of IEC materials; use of Informal justice systems such as ADR; formation of networks and partnerships; Psychosocial support for SGBV survivors; working with Community Paralegals, Religious Leaders and Council of Elders, to strengthen legal awareness in their communities; door to door (Face to Face) outreaches; through Legal Aid Clinics; through Public Forums; through Street Law Programmes and; Integrated media initiatives including, but not limited to, radio snapshots, radio shows and the use of live social media streaming tools.

[11] The project contributed to the UNDAF Outcome: **UNDAF Outcome:** By 2022, people in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society

- A conducive environment is essential for CSOs to effectively address contemporary governance issues. This includes providing them with the necessary resources and support.
- Building the capacity of CSOs to address contemporary governance issues is important. This includes training and support in areas such as human rights, democratic governance, and community engagement.
- Partnerships with development partners like the European Union, the Embassy of Japan, Embassy of the Royal Kingdom of The Netherlands, Embassy of Norway, were effective in achieving project goals. These partnerships brought in additional resources and expertise.
- Addressing access to justice and the realization of human rights as well as fostering a human rights-centred and accountable devolved governance is crucial for promoting democratic governance and protecting citizens' rights.

Recommendations

1. *Continue to dedicate effort toward improving access to justice for persons with disability:* Although the project made significant contribution in improving access to justice for all, there are still gaps in regard to PLWD. There is still more to be done to improve access to justice for persons living with disabilities. For example, the design of Milimani Law Court was described as being unfriendly to those with physical impairments. Additionally, those with hearing impairments still have difficulty obtaining justice due to shortage of sign language interpreters.

2. *Increase the inclusion of children in finding solutions to their needs:* Findings from the evaluation indicated that the children and the youth were still not being adequately involved in activities aimed at finding solutions to the issues they face. Therefore, future projects should include more activities that not only target addressing the needs of children and the youth, but also actively involves them in these efforts.

3. *Consider scaling up to other thematic areas including SGBV:* While the overall objective of the Amkeni Wakenya project was good governance and access to justice, perspectives from the stakeholders surveyed indicated a growing need for future projects to consider broadening and dedicating more focus on emerging local priorities, with SGBV featuring at the top.

4. *Consider adjusting programming to align with the shifting global trends:* Findings from the evaluation indicated a substantial shift in programming toward addressing issues of climate change and environmental justice. Amkeni Wakenya, in its future programming should consider remapping the evolution of the global programming landscape in order to align and keep upto date with the changing global agenda. To this end, the project should consider scaling up the initial negotiations with the National Environmental Tribunal, the National Environment Complaints Committee, and the high court, among other relevant entities.

5. *Strengthen legal awareness and education:* To enhance access to justice, it is essential to invest in legal awareness programs targeting vulnerable and marginalized communities. This includes providing information on legal rights, processes, and available resources. Findings from the evaluation indicated that community awareness of the existence of legal aid centres had increased from 0% at the baseline to 14.2% as at the endline, suggesting that the community had recognized the presence and roles played by the legal aid centres, most of which were incubated during the Amkeni Wakenya Phase II. In this regard, future projects should continue to support training for community paralegals and establishing of legal aid clinics to sustain provision of basic legal advice and support.

6. ***Promote research and innovation:*** Amkeni Wakenya project has used a mix of approaches and partnerships to make significant progress toward achieving its objectives. For example, through partnership with the NGO board, the board has been able to mend relationships with stakeholders in the end-use sector, introduce culture change within the organization, and generate an annual sector report. Overall, the project has had a lot of lessons learnt. Going forward, Amkeni Wakenya should support more research, knowledge generation and learning to ensure evidence base for decision making and quality and improvement.

SECTION 1: INTRODUCTION AND BACKGROUND

1.1. Overview of Kenya's Devolved Governance

The devolved system of governance in Kenya was established in 2010 through the promulgation of a new constitution and became operational in 2013. It is anchored on the principles of decentralization, democracy, and participatory governance. In its establishment, the devolved system was envisioned to promote good governance, enhance public participation, and promote decentralized development in the country. Under the devolved system, power and resources are shared between the national government and the 47 county governments. In this regard, the national government retains the responsibility of implementing national policies, laws, and regulations, while the county governments are responsible for delivering basic services, promoting social and economic development, and managing local resources.

1.2. Amkeni Wakenya Project Background

The role of civil society organizations (CSOs) in promoting issue-based politics, respect for the rule of law and, protection and promotion of the rights and freedoms of every individual in Kenya has been acknowledged in the *Kenya Vision 2030* and the *Second Medium Term Plan (MTP II) 2013-17*. The political pillar of Vision 2030 recognizes that "the people themselves, Parliament, civil society and a vigilant press are the ultimate defense against abuse of office". The MTP-II notes "…development of strong partnerships with the NGO sector will strengthen implementation of MTP II and enhance the country's development agenda".

In recognition of the aforementioned role played by civil society in democratic governance, UNDP Kenya Country Office brought together several like-minded development partners[12] into establishing the Civil Society Democratic Governance (CSDG) Facility in 2007-8. The facility was initially meant to provide financial and technical support to CSOs that engaged in advocacy on implementation of the various reforms that were being undertaken within the framework of Governance, Justice, Law and Order Sector (GJLOS). The CSDG facility was later rebranded as *Amkeni Wakenya* and its scope broadened to include support for CSOs engaging in implementation of reforms within the context of the National Accord on Peace and Reconciliation that was adopted by the Kenya Government in addressing the violence that erupted after the 2007 general elections.

The current phase of Amkeni Wakenya (2015-2022) was designed to support the civil society sector in Kenya to effectively impact the society through promotion of democratic participation and human rights including access to justice through civic education and promoting citizen engagement at national and decentralized levels of governance. Domiciled in UNDP-Kenya's Governance and Inclusive Growth (GIG) Unit, the project used grant making, capacity building and learning & knowledge management as its programme delivery methodologies.

Amkeni Wakenya's strategic focus has been: access to justice and realization of human rights; entrenching human rights-centred and accountable devolved governance; promoting an enabling environment for CSOs; and building the capacity of CSOs to respond effectively to contemporary governance issues. Further, Amkeni Wakenya contributes to *UNDAF Strategic Priority 1*: A democratic political system that is issue-based, people-centred, results-oriented and accountable to the public. *Outcome 3*: By 2022, people in Kenya enjoy improved governance, access to justice, respect for rule of law, human rights and gender

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[12] These were The Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands, Embassy of Sweden, the Royal Norwegian Embassy, the European Union and later the Embassy of Japan.

equality and *CPD Outcome 2*: By 2022, people in Kenya live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society; Output 2.5. Rule of law, justice and legislative institutions have technical and financial capacities to deliver normative inclusive, accountable, equitable services of the programme.

During the second phase of implementation, Amkeni Wakenya received donor support from the Embassy of Japan (EoJ), Embassy of the Kingdom of the Netherlands (EKN), The European Union (EU) and UNDP. The EoJ supported projects in Kwale and Turkana counties whose overall goal was to strengthen youth and women's participation in the devolved governance functions. In 2021, the EoJ supported Amkeni Wakenya to implement the "*Supporting an Inclusive and Multi-Sectoral Response to COVID-19 and Addressing its Socio-Economic Impact in Kenya*" project which sought to improve citizen participation and engagement in the response to the pandemic. The project's main intervention was to advocate for safeguarding human rights and protecting vulnerable groups as well as providing legal and policy advisory services. The embassy of Netherlands in Kenya (EKN) supported human rights promotion projects in nine counties. EKN has also supported the strengthening of enabling environment for civil society, through institutional development of the NGO Board, promotion of self-regulation initiatives and capacity development for CSOs.

With support from the EU, Amkeni Wakenya implemented the Programme for Legal Empowerment and Aid Delivery in Kenya (PLEAD). This intervention supported Non-State Actors (NSAs) – including CSOs, paralegals, lawyers' associations and universities – to continue providing legal aid and assistance to the poor and often marginalized communities in 12 urban and rural counties. In addition to hosting the Amkeni Wakenya facility, UNDP funded the CSOs to support locally-driven and inclusive dialogues for promoting credible and peaceful elections in 2017. The project supported 16 CSOs to implement interventions across 30 Hotspots Counties which had been previously identified by the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of the National Government. UNDP had previously supported a short-term anti-corruption research and advocacy project targeting the health sector in 2016.

Besides, Amkeni Wakenya provided a platform for supporting CSO-targeted interventions that are implemented within the framework of integrated programming at the UNDP Kenya Country Office (KCO). For instance, in 2017, Amkeni Wakenya supported CSOs to conduct voter and peacebuilding education as part of UNDP KCO programming on conflict prevention during the 2017 elections. In 2020, Amkeni provided grants to CSOs to implement various COVID-19 interventions as part of the UNDP KCO response strategic framework.

1.3. Purpose of the End-Term Evaluation

1.3.1. Overall objective of the Evaluation

The independent end-term evaluation of the second phase of the Amkeni Wakenya project sought to establish the overall performance of the project. In so doing, the evaluation sought to assess the extent of the achievement (or lack thereof) of the intended and unintended results of the second phase of Amkeni Wakenya. Moreover, the end-term evaluation sought to capture lessons learnt and challenges faced during the implementation of the project in order to inform the next phase and future programming in general.

1.3.2. Specific Objectives of the Evaluation

Specifically, the end-term evaluation investigated the following;

i) The achievements and progress made against planned results, if any, as well as the challenges and lessons learnt over the past five years of the project implementation and establish how collaboration with other United Nations (UN) Agencies contributed to the project results.

ii) How the emerging issues not reflected in the current project such as sustainable development goals (SDGs), environment, adoption of MTP-III, COVID-19 and UN reforms among others impacted the project outcomes.

iii) The integration of UNDP programming principles in the Amkeni Wakenya project interventions.

iv) Amkeni Wakenya's contribution to UNDAF Outcome 1 which aims to ensure that people in Kenya live in a secure, inclusive and cohesive society and more specifically; Output 2.5: Rule of law, justice and legislative institutions have technical and financial capacities to deliver normative inclusive, accountable, equitable services.

v) Whether the project's results framework indicators, baselines and targets are SMART.

vi) The efficiency of the Amkeni Wakenya online planning, monitoring, evaluation, learning and reporting system and make suggestions on improvements.

vii) The relevance, effectiveness, efficiency and coherence in the delivery of the project.

viii) The governance and management arrangements pertinent to the operations and oversight of the project

ix) The extent to which the project is compatible with national development priorities (Vision 2030, Medium Term Plan III goals among others).

x) The Potential and options of sustainability of the programme

1.4. Evaluation Criteria

The evaluation was guided by the revised UNDP evaluation policy and UNDP programming and Policies Procedures, assessing specifically the six UNDP Project Quality Criteria which are closely related to the UNEG evaluation criteria. These included;

- *Relevance*–this assessed the responsiveness of implementation mechanisms to the rights and capabilities of the rights-holders and duty-bearers of the programme (including national institutions, communities, and the related policy framework);

- *Design* and *focus* of the project where the quality of the formulation of results at different levels, i.e., the results chain was assessed;

- *Effectiveness* – assessed the extent to which specific programme results had been achieved.

- *Efficiency* –assessed the implementation mechanisms applied during project implementation;

- *Sustainability* – assessed how the project implementation mechanisms could be sustained over time when the project implementation period lapses;

- *Impact:* assessed the changes caused on the project beneficiaries that were articulated by the project interventions.

SECTION 2: EVALUATION APPROACH AND METHODS

2.1. Overview of Methodology

A suitable methodology was developed for this evaluation based on UNDP evaluation guidelines and consultations with the Amkeni Wakenya Project Management Unit. The evaluation employed an inclusive, participatory approach; and followed the United Nations Development Group's (UNDG) Guidelines for Evaluations as well as the OECD/DAC evaluation criteria. It also adhered to the United Nations Evaluation Group's Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation principles.

2.2. Evaluation Design

The evaluation used both qualitative and quantitative methods in a descriptive cross-sectional, collaborative, and participatory approach. It covered the overall effects of the project interventions, both intended and unintended, long-term and short-term, positive and negative, as well as the project's goals and weaknesses. The evaluation used both qualitative and quantitative methods in a descriptive cross-sectional, collaborative, and participatory approach. It covered the overall effects of the project interventions, both intended and unintended, long-term and short-term, positive and negative, as well as the project's goals and weaknesses. The Evaluation had three key approaches: a theory-based evaluation approach, a process evaluation approach and an impact evaluation approach.

- ***The theory-based evaluation*** approach entailed constructing and evaluating whether the project's theory of change was conceptually logical and used a structured contribution analysis to assess the intervention's contribution to change.
- ***The process evaluation*** was used to assess the project's effectiveness and efficiency. To establish project *effectiveness*, the evaluation assessed the progress made towards the achievement of results at the output and outcome levels through analysis of the status of activity implementation comparing the targeted status and the actual status. The evaluation also assessed the quality of the outcomes, the critical factors that have contributed to or hindered the project's contribution to expected outcomes, particularly where there are no identified changes. The *efficiency* component of the process evaluation focused more on value for money by assessing whether the project resources (budget, assets, and staff) had been used efficiently in relation to the planned activities, outputs and outcome.
- ***The impact evaluation*** was used to conduct an outcome identification exercise where document review and Focused Group Discussions with the project Implementing Partners and beneficiaries presented a picture of a highly impactful project. The document review assessed the project's progress by providing data that was compared to the baseline values and project's progress during the mid-term evaluation. Unlike general evaluations, which can answer many types of questions, the impact evaluation was structured around one particular type of question: the "*so what*?" question.

2.3. Data collection Techniques/Methodologies and Tools

The evaluation applied a variety of data collection and observation techniques to acquire different types of data including: desk review, household survey, Key Informant Interviews (KIIs) and Focused Group Discussions (FGDs) as were deemed applicable. Triangulation of sources and techniques was central. The data collection was either in person or virtual depending on the circumstances, distance and availability of the interviewees. The virtual interviews were done through the available digital applications including *Microsoft Teams™*, *Zoom™* or *Google Meet™*. These are as discussed below:

2.3.1. Documents Review

To inform the design of the data collection tools and to assess how the project was being implemented as designed, the evaluators conducted a desk review of relevant project documents such as: project document, annual project reports, project progress reports, project audit reports, project logical frameworks and annual workplans, the national and county assembly hansards and the CIVICUS Index Report. The evaluators also reviewed evaluation reports such as the project's mid-term review (MTR) report, as well as implementing partners' annual progress and end-term narrative and financial reports.

Reviewing literature and documents helped illuminate the problem addressed by the project, the underlying assumptions, the design and how it sought to address the gaps or needs of the targeted beneficiaries, etc. The evaluation team analyzed the relevant literature and existing project documents in addition to the primary qualitative and quantitative data. This process initially produced an inception report for the evaluation before the team conducted further review at the stage of data analysis and reporting in order to fill gaps and triangulate the additional data obtained from field execution. It is the review and approval of the inception report that gave the evaluation team the greenlight to go ahead with primary data collection across the target counties.

2.3.2. Key Informant Interviews

Key informant interviews (KIIs) were conducted with both internal and external project stakeholders using customized interview guides developed based on evaluation questions and tailored to interviewees' role vis-à-vis project implementation. The evaluators conducted group and individual discussions with Amkeni Wakenya project staff, the team leader and portfolio analyst of the Growth and Inclusive Governance Unit where Amkeni Wakenya was domiciled, the UNDP Kenya Country Office Deputy Resident Representative as well as representatives from the Embassy of the Kingdom of Netherlands and the European Delegation to Kenya. Further, the evaluation team interviewed members of the Project Steering Committee (PSC), cooperating partners in the democratic governance sector, NGOs and CBOs and private sector representatives, as well as project beneficiaries and local communities. KIIs with these respondents focused on soliciting views and perspectives of those who have been part of the project one way or the other. The KIIs also brought out the degree to which the project was implemented in line with the project strategy, challenges faced during project implementation, and best practices developed, and lessons learned during project implementation.

2.3.3. Focus Group Discussions

The evaluators used focus group discussions to collect general opinions and perceptions of the project beneficiaries and stakeholders on the project's implementation and performance as well as the potential impact of the interventions. Participants involved in the focus group discussions were mobilized through the CSOs who had been previously supported by the Amkeni Wakenya project with the support of the regional senior project associates and regional PSC representatives. The focus group discussions were conducted using discussion guides, with minor adaptations made based on the group composition (e.g., gender, age, location etc.). The discussions focused on participants' perceptions of outcomes and their sustainability, and on the relevance and appropriateness of project activities.

2.3.4. Field Visits/Observations

In order to assess the work of Amkeni Wakenya within the target communities throughout the project's lifespan, field trips were taken to the project sites to observe, confirm, and verify developments on the ground.

2.3.5. Beneficiary / Household Survey

Household surveys were conducted in all 15 counties covered by the project to seek beneficiaries' opinions on issues relevant to the project's end-of-term evaluation. The survey questionnaire was scripted into a mobile-based data collection platform (*KoboCollect*).[13] The survey sought beneficiaries' opinions on a wide range of issues that the project sought to address and upon which indicators of performance were developed at baseline review and tracked at mid-term review. The general aim of this data collection was to determine whether or not there was change attributable to the project's interventions experienced by the ultimate beneficiaries at the community level from the inception of the project's second phase (year 2017) to the endline review of the same phase (February 2023).

The survey targeted community members (at household level) of age 18 years and above living in all the 15 counties targeted by the project; both in the rural and urban areas. The survey was administered to the eldest member of the sampled household who was aged above 18 years, and present, and willing to be interviewed at the time of the interview. E.g., if a household had 3 members aged 19, 24 and 32 years; the one aged 32 years was interviewed. If the household had no qualifying members, the enumerators skipped and got a replacement with the next household. To ensure consistency with the principles of human rights-based approach and leaving no one behind, the evaluators ensured, by design, that the respondents were drawn at random from a contact database that included a national representation of various demographics such as county, region, gender, age, location (rural and urban), education level, marital status, and religion.

2.3.6. Civil Society Organisations Survey

The questionnaire for the CSO survey was scripted into a self-filling web-form in the *KoboCollect* data collection platform. The link to the e-survey tool was sent to all CSOs supported by the project during the second phase. The survey of CSOs concentrated on the impact of Amkeni Wakenya on the capacity of CSOs; level of satisfaction with the Amkeni Wakenya project; impact of Amkeni Wakenya on access to justice; rating of Amkeni Wakenya project vis-a-vis other programmes supporting CSOs in the area of governance and human rights; views on working with county governments; the issue of sustainability; what can be done to improve CSOs integrity and funding; CSOs views in comparing Amkeni Wakenya and other organizations that fund civil society organizations in Kenya; key achievements; views on the design and delivery as well as lessons learnt in implementing the project.

KoboCollect software was preferred as it is:
- Effective in minimizing errors associated with data collection and entry;
- Efficient in administration of surveys;
- Less bulky compared to paper-based data collection, and allows for faster turnaround time
- Cost effective and
- GPS enabled, allowing for easier geo-tagging of respondents and subsequently geo-spatial analysis.

The inbuilt data quality monitoring system in *KoboCollect* helped control the accuracy of data collected by research assistants/enumerators from the field. Its online capability helped the lead evaluators to monitor the data collection and check the consistency of collected data on real time basis.

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[13] https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=org.koboc.collect.android

2.4. Stakeholder Mapping

The following were the stakeholders involved during the Amkeni Wakenya project end-term evaluation:
   i)   Senior Management and Programme staff of UNDP and Amkeni Wakenya
   ii)   Development Partners
   iii)   Implementing Partners/CSOs
   iv)   Duty bearers (Officials from the County and National Governments, and regulatory authorities)
   v)   Project Steering Committee.
   vi)   Cooperating Partners in the democratic governance sector
   vii) NGOs and CBOs and private sector representatives,
   viii) Beneficiaries and local communities

2.5. Sampling

2.5.1. Sampling for Quantitative data

The evaluation sampling for household surveys was guided by three (3) domains namely urban, rural, and 15 counties.[14] The survey's primary sampling units were the geographical clusters (rural/urban) while the households were the secondary sampling units. The sampling frame therefore consisted of all the households in the target project's counties. From the constructed sampling frame, Lot Quality Assurance Sampling (LQAS) of households in the project catchment counties were used to select the study sample.

Under the LQAS sampling technique, the study population was divided into lots. For instance, each urban or rural area in the county was considered as appropriate lots for purposes of sample size allocation. From each lot, a specified number (sample size) of households was randomly selected and decision makers in the household interviewed. Identification of an optimal sample size for each lot depended on the desired precision of results (n= 25 households per lot). As shown in Annex 5.1.1, urban areas were assigned two lots and rural areas were assigned a single lot. This considered that across the major urban areas of the devolved units, the population is diversely constituted with representation from most of the rural areas of those counties. Major urban concentrated counties namely Nairobi, Mombasa, Nakuru, Eldoret and Kisumu were treated as purely urban, borrowing from similar approaches applied in national-scale surveys by the Kenya National Bureau of Statistics (KNBS).

As shown in Annex 5.1.1, the sample size for the household surveys was 1,050 households spanning across the 15 counties and targeting household members aged 18 years and above. Due to sample design and other random effects a margin of error of +/-3.00% at 95% confidence level was applied. The sample was considered adequate to provide estimates at cluster level for urban/rural/county domains.

Selection of Households Using Random Walk Approach

Households included in the survey were randomly selected using random walks. A smart phone-based Android™ application (Random Number Generator)[15] was installed in the enumerators' devices to facilitate the implementation of the random walk methodology for both the rural and urban areas. This methodology involved three main steps described below: selection of a starting point, selection of the direction from the starting point, and selection of households.

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[14] Moyale and Marsabit were treated as Marsabit County for purposes of sample size formulation
[15] https://play.google.com/store/apps/details?id=com.museguy.android.rngii

Step #1: Selection of the starting point
During enumerators' training, the data collectors agreed on the starting points for both rural and urban lots for each lot. This was based on the prominent landmarks in the enumeration area (EA) to be surveyed. Up to 10 landmarks were considered per enumeration area. Notable landmarks included hospitals, health care centers, market places, schools, mosques, churches, rivers, water wells, or community halls, kiosks, or trade stores. The assigned landmark corresponded to the starting point for the random walks for the interviewer.

Step #2: Selection of the direction from the starting point
After each interviewer was assigned a starting point, they individually and randomly selected the directions to follow: right or left from the starting point (assigned landmark). The mobile application displayed the sampling interval to be applied by the interviewer (i.e., the number of households skipped between interviews in each EA). This sampling interval was fixed in each EA and was calculated as the ratio of the total number of households in the EA to the number of households selected in the EA. The total number of households in an enumeration area was obtained from the local administrators.

Step #3: Household selection
The enumerator would use the *Random Number Generator* Application that was installed on their devices to determine the skip logics for sample households. From the assigned starting point and direction, the interviewer counted the households along the road. The first selected household was the first household the interviewer reached after applying the sampling interval for the first time. The second selected household was the household reached by the interviewer after applying the sampling interval from the first selected household. This process continued until the required number of households was selected.

During the random walk, when the route between households split, the interviewers used the left-most path/road/street. Where it split again, the interviewer used the right-most path/road/street and continued to alternate between left and right for further splits. The interviewers counted every household along their routes keeping the left-hand rule and not on both sides of the road or path as it might cause confusion. For rural lots, the sample was split across various rural lots or clusters, while urban lots, the sample was equally distributed across the major urban centres of the county.

Sampling Procedure for the CSO Survey
A census was conducted for all the 88 CSO that were supported by the project under Calls 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6 and 8 as shown in Annex 4.2. A web-form link developed in the *KoboCollect* platform was sent out to the focal persons of the respective organization. Follow-up calls were made so that the filled-up forms returned within a specified period.

2.5.2. Sampling for Qualitative data
Sampling for Focus Group Discussions
FGDs were conducted with target project beneficiaries across the 15 counties. The selection of the counties from which participants for FGDs were drawn was informed by the need to reflect the diversity of the county. Overall, one FGD was conducted in each of the 15 counties (with 12 target beneficiaries from the rural setting and 3 target beneficiaries from the urban setting as shown in Annex 5.1.2). Participants for the FGDs were identified from among the beneficiaries of the project. The standard quorum for each FGD was set at eight participants minimum. In observance of inclusion, diversity and fair representation, the evaluators ensured that the FGDs had the representation of both female and male,

adults and youth, persons living with disabilities and any special category or marginalized groups. All FGDs were administered in person by a trained moderator.

Sampling for Key Informants Interviews

Respondents for key informants' interviews were purposively selected; with preference to those with adequate knowledge on Amkeni project's design and implementation, which would permit an in-depth analysis as possible. The sample size was determined in consultation with UNDP and Amkeni Wakenya teams. In this case, the number of interviewees depended on the quality of information obtained. The evaluators ensured that opinions and perceptions of all groups were equally reflected in the interviews and discussions and that gender-specific questions were included. Annex 5.1.3 shows that a total of 48 respondents were selected.

2.6. Data Analysis

2.6.1. Quantitative methods

Analysis of quantitative data collected primarily consisted of calculation of frequencies for categorical variables and means for numeric variables. The quantitative data obtained from the Kobo Collect was exported to both Excel and the Statistical Package for Social Sciences (SPSS) version 26.0. The analysis using SPSS™ software involved summary, presentation (tabulation and charts) and descriptive statistics (means, standard deviations, and frequencies). Frequencies and percentages were calculated to describe the basic characteristics of the data. Where appropriate, results are disaggregated based on location (urban/rural), gender and the gender-composition of household head. For each research question, the evaluators selected the appropriate analysis for the quantitative data disaggregating by relevant variables identified. The consultants conducted all cleaning of data and generation of statistics using MS-EXCEL™ and STATA™.

2.6.2. Qualitative methods

Data collected during KIIs and FGDs were consolidated and entered into question-answer matrices. The qualitative data was transcribed fully in line with the evaluation objectives, scope, and questions. Open-ended responses from key informant interviews and focus group discussion, literature, and program documents reviewed were recorded appropriately for further processing. Responses were coded and analyzed for themes and compared. The content analysis was augmented with constant comparative analysis. Information from the desk review interviews and discussion was integrated using question by method matrices to facilitate comparisons and identify common trends and themes.

Triangulation: In this study, the consultants utilized a combination of several research methods to get a wide view of the project, and thus triangulation was a significant tool. Triangulation facilitated the validation of data through cross verification from two or more sources.

2.7. Ethical considerations

The evaluation was carried out in accordance with good practices for ensuring ethical data collection and accountability to participant communities. The evaluation complied with the UNEG '*Ethical Guidelines for Evaluators' for more information*).[16] The evaluation adhered to these ethical considerations as outlined below;

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16 UNEG, 'Ethical Guidelines for Evaluation', June 2008. Available at
http://www.uneval.org/search/index.jsp?q=ethical+guidelines.

- All team members were trained on the appropriate Code of Conduct and Ethics, good practices for data collection, with an emphasis on respecting cultural norms and collecting data objectively with a non-judgmental approach.
- Prior to the start of each interview and FGD, the evaluation team members explained the objective of the evaluation and data to be collected and the purely voluntary nature of participation, which was not have any bearing on an individual's or household's eligibility to receive assistance of any sort in the future. The participants were also made aware of the length of the interview or discussion, how the data collected will be used, how long the data collected will be kept and how participant confidentiality would be maintained.
- Data team members asked for oral consent before beginning all interviews and discussions, and they explained that any sharing of data or research findings from the evaluation would be done in a way that did not allow participating individuals to be identified. For household level interviews, consent was recorded via a Yes/No question at the beginning of the digital questionnaire. For FGDs, after oral consent was obtained from all participants, those conducting the FGD noted receipt of consent on the note-taking document for the respective discussion or interview.
- To ensure that participants were able to ask questions and share any feedback regarding the evaluation, the data collection team reminded participants of the project's existing feedback and response pathways, and explain that questions and feedbacks could also be addressed to the evaluation team leader.
- All data collected during the final evaluation were de-identified prior to analysis, and no presentation of data or research findings was done in such a way that allowed any individual participant to be identified.

2.8. Major limitations of the methodology

1. Due to the timing of the evaluation exercise toward the end of the year, the data collection phase coincided with the long December holiday breaks which made it significantly difficult to mobilize respondents and secure their availability. This was however mitigated by extending the evaluation timelines to allow more time for the evaluation team to stretch the data collection phase and develop the evaluation report.
2. The evaluation team was limited in its ability to access all the relevant project documents on the sampled Civil Society Organizations (CSOs). The team mitigated this limitation by sourcing the information from the organizations' websites where applicable. This was used to triangulate the views of the surveyed respondents.
3. Additionally, quantitative information which may have been limited was improved by adopting qualitative methods to permit an extensive comprehension of the evaluation questions.
4. The participation rate of CSOs was also limited by the availability of the respondents due to what was cited as competing priorities given the timing of the evaluation around the end of the year. This was remedied, to a large extent, by extending the period of the evaluation.

SECTION 3: EVALUATION FINDINGS

3.1. Introduction

The overall objective of the evaluation was to: assess the achievements of Amkeni Wakenya Project against its set targets and desired impacts on the targeted beneficiaries; and to develop recommendations for the next phase of the project and future democratic governance programmes. This section presents findings drawn from analysis of data from a wide range of primary and secondary data sources which included: a household survey of 1,162 respondents; a survey from representatives of Amkeni Wakenya-supported CSOs; key informant interviews with the duty bearers at the national and county levels; focus group discussions with the project beneficiaries from the project target counties; interviews with the project management teams; and desk review of various reports and project briefs. The findings are structured as per the key thematic areas of evaluation namely: relevance, effectiveness, efficiency, sustainability; design and focus; impact; and analysis of cross-cutting issues.

3.2. General Profile of the Household Survey Respondents

3.2.1. Demographic Attributes of the Household Survey Respondents

Table 1 presents findings on the demographic attributes of the household survey respondents. The table gives a snapshot of the 1,162 respondents surveyed, disaggregated by selected characteristics including age, category region, gender and whether they live in urban or rural setting. Additionally, to highlight other key demographic differentiations relevant to this evaluation, the survey collected data on status and form of disability of the surveyed responded to guide further analysis and ascertain the level of representation in the overall findings.

Table 1: Demographic Attributes of the Household Survey Respondents

Attribute	Category	Number of Respondents	% of the total
Residence	Rural	390	33.6
	Urban	772	66.4
	Total	**1,162**	**100.0**
Region	Northern	311	26.8
	Coastal	400	34.4
	Western	300	25.8
	Nairobi	151	13.0
	Total	**1,162**	**100.0**
Gender of the respondent	Female	646	55.6
	Male	516	44.4
	Total	**1,162**	**100.0**
Age category of the respondent	18 - 24 Years	164	14.1
	25 - 39 Years	644	55.4
	40 - 59 Years	289	24.9
	60 Years and Above	65	5.6
	Total	**1,162**	**100.0**
Do you have any form of disability?	No	1,083	93.2
	Yes	79	6.8
	Total	**1,162**	**100.0**

Attribute	Category	Number of Respondents	% of the total
Forms of disability	No Disability	1,083	93.2
	Physical	40	3.4
	Visual	20	1.7
	Hearing	17	1.5
	Albinism	2	0.2
	Total	**1162**	**100.0**

For the persons with disability, the evaluation probed further to find out if they had registered with any disability related civil society organization of which the majority (73.4%) said they had not. The remaining 26.6% that had registered did so with either Albinism Society of Kenya (2.5%); Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya (8.9%); Kenya Association for the Intellectually Handicapped (1.3%); Kenya National Association of the Deaf (7.6%); and the United Disabled Persons of Kenya (6.3%). This is an interesting finding given the coverage of the project and the civil society organizations in the areas represented by the survey respondents, indicating that the majority were either not accessing or lacking interest in being part of the civil society organizations.

Table 2: Proportion of Persons with Disability that had Registered with a Disability Organization Network

		Number of Respondents	% of the total
If yes, have you registered with any disability organization network?	No	58	73.4
	Yes	21	26.6
	Total	**79**	**100.0**

3.2.3. Education Level Attained by Household Survey Respondents

In regard to education, analysis of the surveyed respondents indicates that 41.5% had either no education or up to primary level of education. This played out differently with the figures going up to 69.5% and 55.5% for Northern and Coastal regions respectively, compared to 18.3% and 19.9% for Western and Nairobi regions respectively. In the areas with low levels of education, qualitative data corroborated direct correlation with low uptake of legal aid.

Table 3: Highest Level of Education Attained by the Sample Respondents

	Amkeni Wakenya Project Region				
	Northern	**Coastal**	**Western**	**Nairobi**	**Overall**
	%	%	%	%	%
No education	44.7	11.0	5.0	6.0	17.8
Primary Level	24.8	34.5	13.3	13.9	23.8
Post-primary (Vocational)	4.5	3.8	4.0	6.0	4.3
Post-primary (Secondary Level)	13.5	29.8	35.0	29.1	26.7
Tertiary College	6.1	16.5	25.0	29.1	17.6
University Level (Graduate)	6.1	4.3	16.7	14.6	9.3
University Level (Postgraduate)	0.3	0.3	1.0	1.3	0.6
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	**N = 311**	**N = 400**	**N = 300**	**N = 151**	**N = 1,162**

3.2.4. Relationship of the Respondents to the Heads of the Sampled Households

A majority of the sampled households were found to be male-headed households (62.8%), compared to 37.2% headed by females. Table 4 below shows that nearly half of the sampled respondents (49.1%) were heads of the sampled households (ordinarily the primary decision-makers) with 32.5% being spouses of the household heads (ordinarily the secondary decision makers). Only 12.7% were either sons or daughters of the household heads. The findings indicate that the responses to the household survey questionnaire were largely gathered from primary and secondary decision-makers of the sampled households.

Table 4: Relationship of the Respondent to the Head of the Household

What is the relationship of the respondent to the head of the household?	Number of Respondents	% of the total
Head	570	49.1
Wife or Husband	378	32.5
Son or Daughter	147	12.7
Parent	20	1.7
Brother or Sister	15	1.3
Son-in-Law or Daughter-in-Law	12	1.0
Grandchild	8	0.7
Not related	4	0.3
Other relative (Aunt / Uncle / Cousin)	4	0.3
Adopted/foster/ stepchild	2	0.2
Do not know	2	0.2
Total	**1,162**	**100.0**

3.2.5. Occupational Status of the Household Survey Respondents

Table 5 indicates the distribution of various occupational attributes that were reported by the household survey sample respondents. The results indicate that 30.6% were unemployed (not engaged in any day-to-day livelihood option); 21.9% were self-employed in *Jua Kali* (informal sector); 15.2% were self-employed in professional arrangements (formal sector); 13.1% were casual laborers; and 12.5% were in formal employment (formal sectors & salaried). A partly 5.2% of the respondents were students, and 0.7% were retirees.

Table 5: Occupational Status of the Sampled Respondents

Occupational status of the respondent	Number of Respondents	% of the total
Unemployed	356	30.6
Self-employed Jua Kali (informal)	254	21.9
Self-employed Professional (Formal)	177	15.2
Casual Labourer	152	13.1
Employed (formal sectors & salaried)	145	12.5
Student	61	5.2
Refused to answer	9	0.8
Retired	8	0.7
Total	**1,162**	**100.0**

Further on, Table 6 indicate that the northern and the coastal regions had the highest proportion of household respondents who were unemployed (at 33.1% and 42.3% respectively). In addition, the Northern region had 25% of the sample reporting be in formal self-employment; and 25.7% engaging in casual labour. Western region had the highest proportion of respondents engaged in informal self-

employment (35%) while Nairobi region reported 30.5% of the sample engaging in *Jua Kali* activities. The findings of Table 6 generally indicate that the respondents across

Table 6: Occupational Status of the Household Respondents by Region

Occupational status of the respondent	Region				
	Northern	Coastal	Western	Nairobi	Total
	%	%	%	%	%
Unemployed	33.1	42.3	19.7	16.6	30.6
Self-employed Jua Kali (informal)	1.9	24.3	35.0	30.5	21.9
Self-employed Professional (Formal)	25.1	10.3	8.7	21.2	15.2
Casual Laborer	25.7	9.0	7.7	8.6	13.1
Employed (formal sectors & salaried)	10.0	9.5	18.7	13.2	12.5
Student	1.3	3.5	10.0	8.6	5.2
Refused to answer	1.9	0.0	0.3	1.3	0.8
Retired	1.0	1.3	0.0	0.0	0.7
Total	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0
N	**311**	**400**	**300**	**151**	**1,162**

3.2.6. Sources of Household Income for Household Survey Respondents

Table 7 indicates the distribution of various sources of income for the sampled households. The results indicate that the main sources of the sample were family businesses (32.3%); and agriculture (Crop Farming/ Livestock Keeping) [23.0%]. Additionally, 9.7% of the households derived their income from employment sources (in private companies); or employment in government agencies (9.0%).

Table 7: Main Sources of Income for Sampled Households

What is the main source of income for the household as a whole?	Number of Respondents	% of the total
Family business	375	32.3
Agriculture (Crop Farming/ Livestock Keeping)	267	23.0
Employment in a private company	113	9.7
Employment in the Government	105	9.0
Don't know/ Not sure	87	7.5
Fishing	16	1.4
Pension	9	0.8
Others (Specify)	190	16.4
Total	**1,162**	**100.0**

3.2.7. Number of Years Lived at the Place of Residence

The findings of Table 8 show a split of responses on the length of time (in years) that the respondents had lived at the place of residence where the interview for the household survey took place. The results indicate that over half the sample (56.8%) had lived at their place of interview for more 10 years to the date of interview; with 19.7% reporting they had lived at their places of residence for a period of between 6 and 10 years. Only a partly 2.2% of the sample had lived at their places of residence for a period of less than a year preceding the date of the survey. The results Table 8 indicate that the sample was robust enough to get views from persons who were fully versed with environmental and social-economic situations of the communities where the project was implemented.

Table 8: Number of Years Lived at the Place of Residence

How long have you lived in this area?	Number of Respondents	% of the Total
Less than a year	25	2.2
1 - 2 years	78	6.7
3 - 5 years	170	14.6
6 – 10 years	229	19.7
Over ten years	660	56.8
Total	**1,162**	**100.0**

3.3 Relevance

3.3.1 Project Results and the Rights of The Communities Being Targeted

The Amkeni Wakenya project began when difficulties of insufficient protection of rights and freedoms for people at risk of being left behind, particularly in the arid and semi-arid lands (ASAL) counties, informal urban settlements, all women and girls, all children and youth, necessitated immediate interventions so that individuals could establish strong ability for long-term involvement in governance and rule of the law among other issues. There was an urgent need to mend profound societal fissures and provide services to the most marginalised communities. The problem was exacerbated in remote locations, where access to information on human rights and justice was more difficult. The evaluation found that Amkeni Wakenya project was relevant in design, objectives, and engagement with partners in terms of access to justice and promotion of human rights through enhanced capacities of CSOs that have been instrumental in transforming change in specific geographic project areas, and especially the most marginalized areas.

The relevance of this project was thus realized at two levels, i.e., the most vulnerable populations in respective counties and, the CSOs that partner with Amkeni Wakenya. At the vulnerable populations level, the findings from the evaluation indicated that there was increase in demand for access to justice and human rights from citizens and duty bearers. This translated to a rise of about 5.9 million individuals with access to human rights in 18 counties from 2015 to 2022.There was also a corresponding seven million individuals with access to justice in the same period of time. Additionally, over 88 CSOs were provided with grants to enhance their capacity in justice and human rights through NGO coordination board. Capacity building for CSOs was done through diversification of resource mobilization for CSOs to ensure sustainability of the project at various levels. Such sustainability strategy enabled the implementation of the project in marginalized counties and thus enabled them to catch up with the rest of the counties in matters of justice and human rights. The findings from the evaluation established that the Amkeni Wakenya project focused on building the capacity of rights-holders and governance institutions to ensure transparency, accountability and human rights principles towards the attainment of SDGs. This was largely accomplished, as stated and reaffirmed in focus groups and key informant interviews.

Nonetheless, despite progress made by the project, the findings from the evaluation showed that there were still some gaps to be met on the supply side (duty bearers including national and local government officials). This was mostly due to the unresponsiveness of duty bearers at the national and county levels where some grantees experienced inordinate red-tape and delays in responses from duty bearers especially where they tried intervening on sensitive rights' violations. This forced CSOs to lobby higher authorities to enforce the relevant laws, an act that had the potential to undermine positive relations with local duty bearers. Further, some county officials possessed an anticipation of large *per diem* allocations to attend project events. This hampered project execution, especially since certain officials were unwilling to participate in activities unless they were "adequately" compensated. This was a significant hinderance as it was observed throughout the project's duration. County authorities' buy-in and engagement are important to the success of any intervention, particularly in human rights and access to justice.

The project began in an environment marked by a constrained relationship between the civil society and the new political administration at the national level that took office in 2013. During this period, the civil society suffered the most severe restrictions where the government continued to increase its acts of human rights violation, arbitrary arrests of civil society members, defiance of court orders and issuance of antiterrorism measures as a pretext of clamping down on the civil society activism. The most significant setback was the derailment of the enactment of the Public Benefits Organizations (PBO) Act of 2013 which advocates for the creation of a more enabling space for CSOs operations. Despite these constraints,

several CSOs in the target counties established alliances with duty bearers while Amkeni Wakenya embarked on supporting the NGO Coordination Board which is the primary regulator of civil society in Kenya. The NGO Coordination Board is a critical player in the enablement of a conducive regulatory environment for CSOs. This far, Amkeni Wakenya prioritized actions aimed at enhancing the institutional capacity of the NGO Board and thereby improving its responsiveness of the regulatory needs and concerns of the civil society. It was expected that the continued engagement between the NGO Coordination Board and Amkeni Wakenya would contribute to the improvement of the enabling operational environment for the CSOs as well as the operationalization of the PBO Act of 2016. Thus far, the CSOs who had established good relations with the Government were enthusiastic about the long-term viability of the actions, which they believed would outlive Amkeni Wakenya. This proved and confirmed the project's importance at both the local and national levels. As reported by CSO Network key informant respondent:

"Our activities about access to justice has included, reviewing some of the process, working with them during surveys, analysing field activities, participating in the CuC, engaging them in our legal clinics. All this has led to building ownership. We have supported activities where they are in charge of mobilizing and leading the conversations. The activities become our activities".
~ Key Informant, CSO Network

3.3.2 Project Results and the Relevant Sectorial Priorities Identified at National Level
The project objectives and interventions were largely linked to government expectations and priorities (Government objectives, National Development Frameworks), project beneficiaries, and other local stakeholders. Amkeni Wakenya contributed to national development objectives, notably the political pillar of Vision 2030, which prioritises the adoption and implementation of a new constitutional regime with popular engagement. The project's work in the area of human rights and devolution was an extension of the endeavour to implement Kenya's 2010 Constitution. The Third Medium Term Plan (MTP-III) has prioritised the provision of legal aid to 200,000 vulnerable members of society as part of Vision 2030's political pillar, and the project is playing a crucial contribution to addressing this in urban as well as rural areas, and particularly in Kenya's disadvantaged regions, with some impressive outcomes.

3.3.3 Project Objectives' and the Requirements of Rights-Holders
The stated project objectives are consistent with the requirements of rights-holders, particularly the requirements of most vulnerable populations. The Alternative Justice System (AJS) is for instance about restorative and reconciliatory justice. It looks at the rights of the community, society, family and not the individual. As one of the FGD participants opined, there is nothing more powerful than walking into an office (AJS) and "being listened to, being believed and being assisted". AJS provides incremental justice which is hopeful because it sustains pursuit of access. AJS uses lived experiences which is mostly anchored on culture, norms, way of life etc. Nonetheless, there is need to address the integrity of some of the people in charge of some of the structures of the AJS. The role of religion in addressing dispute has also been known to create some animosity, where people feel that they are being told to put their justice needs aside.

3.3.4 Relevance and Appropriateness of the Project to the National and Devolved Levels of Government
At the initial project implementation stage in 2015, the project was resourced by the Embassy of Japan to support devolution. It was observed that during the time, devolution did not attract enough resources thus, most of the project's activities were not implemented during that time. However, during the general elections of 2017 and 2022, the project received substantial support and strategies were put in place to establish relationships with different organizations and departments to support devolution. Efforts were

put in place to enhance effective programming for sustainability of the project. However, even without securing adequate funding to implement devolution-related interventions, Amkeni Wakenya ensured integration of the human rights- based approaches (HRBA) into the County Integrated Development Plans (CIDPs)[17] across three counties (Kitui, Kwale and Turkana) where the capacity of **190 (**100F; 90M) county and CSO staff from Kitui, Kwale and Turkana on HRBA was enhanced. The trained CSO staff were able to advocate for adoption of rights-responsive policies to facilitate the implementation of the CIDPs. In Kwale County for instance, CSO grantees in Kwale succeeded in advocating for the County Government of Kwale to adopt a policy on creating affirmative action fund for marginalized groups, as part of CIDP implementation. In addition, the CSOs successfully advocated for the adoption of **20 legislative and policy instruments at county levels** on human rights with CSO participation and engagement**.** This was achieved through lobbying the respective county governments to either enact or review specific legislations and policies that impacted on provision of basic services and rights.

Amkeni Wakenya project, just like the "*Devolution Project",* aimed to develop the necessary skills and abilities of the local organizations, some of who are also involved in the devolution process. The two projects supported local organizations to correctly implement the applicable laws. The projects thus effectively improved the efficiency and efficacy of the devolution process, and empowered the citizens at the grassroots level to participate in the provision of services by the decentralized governments.

Reforms in the Judiciary were instrumental in enhancing access to justice through the introduction of small courts at county levels. During the second phase of the project implementation, there were significant changes in the leadership of the NGO board, where a more proactive team that worked to bridge the gap between Kenya government and CSOs which resulted into harmonious working relationships between CSOS and the government of Kenya was unveiled.

By promoting public participation and access to justice through and legal aid, the citizens became empowered. This improved social accountability as these were tools with which the most marginalised and vulnerable groups could demand for better service delivery, accountability and integrity from County Governments. Further, county governments were more likely to make deliberate effort to target the poor and marginalized groups if these groups had recourse to justice mechanisms through which they could enforce their right to participate and access to information. To realize this, the evaluation observed that there was robust public participation in decision making both at National and County levels of government. At the county level, Amkeni Wakenya worked in collaboration with administrative levels and structures while coordinating with implementing partners in respective counties. These structures provided the frameworks to engage supporting legislation and development of policies as provided for in the Constitution of Kenya 2010.

Amkeni Wakenya had put in place strategies to strengthen capacities of individuals and institutions to attain sustainable levels of capability for sustainability of results. In this regard, the project had planned in its activities to support the NGO Coordination Board to implement its strategic plan with focus on capacity development for compliance and effective registration of PBOs. Amkeni Wakenya therefore planned to conduct capacity development activities to address needs relating to technical skills and organization management for sustainability. The project undertook studies on capacity development and conducted assessments and benchmarking. Capacity development was conducted for staff through

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[17] Every 5 years, all counties in Kenya are expected to develop County Integrated Development Plan (CIDP) to guide planning, budgeting, implementation and evaluation of development programmes and projects in the respective counties.

training, coaching and detailed assignments. This kind of capacity development also targeted PSC members.

Overall, project capacity development for Amkeni Wakenya encompassed knowledge management, financial management and program management where 15% of the total grant was allocated to capacity building for partner CSOs as material support.

3.3.5 Targeting

Respondents in Wajir County recognized the value of improved access to justice, especially by the less privileged in society. Similarly, in Kitui county, findings from the evaluation indicated that access to justice had become easier because the services had been brought closer to people at the grassroots level. Increased awareness of human rights had enabled locals to understand the processes of presenting petitions and disputes through the judicial system. Furthermore, one of the implementing CSOs created a network that pushed for the enactment of public participation policy while working with the office of the governor to support the process, like Machakos county.

In Nairobi County, implementing partners had established SGBV courts to accelerate the process of hearing cases that were related to sexual and gender-based violence in Milimani Courts. Access to the justice system by people with special needs had also recorded improvements with their cases being given priority compared to other cases. The paralegals had been instrumental in sensitizing the public in Nairobi about access to justice and the promotion of human rights. They had created awareness among the public through public debates which were supported by Amkeni Wakenya initiatives. Improvement in access to justice in line with the Kenya Constitution 2010 had improved such that at the end-term review, there were advocates who were providing services to juveniles. The improvement in access to justice could be attributed to the inception of digital practice, virtual courts, and the digitization of the judiciary. The criminal justice system in Nairobi worked in coordination with court users to address challenges facing juveniles thus streamlining the judicial process that juveniles faced or continued to face.

Mombasa county on the other hand had seen progress in access to justice thanks to the implementation of the Alternative Justice System at Shanzu Courts which had resulted in Mombasa benefiting from having mediators trained by the *Kituo cha Sheria (a CSO)*. This process had been instrumental in ensuring that cases were dealt with finality, and locally. The engagement of *Kituo cha Sheria* had lessened the burden of seeking justice for People Living with HIV/AIDS whose cases were previously being handled or resolved in Nairobi, but recent developments had seen a branch of the tribunal brought to Mombasa. A similar positive observation was made at Shimo la Tewa prison.

In Nakuru county, there was improved access to the justice system thanks to the involvement of the paralegals. It was however noted that there was still a need to sensitize locals on human rights and to encourage them to access the justice system. The FGD discussants observed that the presence of paralegals in police stations and prisons (who were tasked with sensitizing locals about their human rights) led to an improved working relationship between the locals and the police. The improved relationship between the law enforcers and locals was also attributed to the fact that CEDDG had cascaded the Amkeni Wakenya project to the grassroots level targeting other duty bearers such as the national government administrators and officers who worked with paralegals. It was observed that in Nakuru, accessing justice had become easier thanks to the awareness created by CEDDG and the National Aid Legal Service which was sensitizing locals about the existence of gender desks and mediators which were instrumental in addressing specific challenges that the locals faced in accessing justice and promoting human rights.

The majority of respondents from Uasin Gishu County appreciated that there had been remarkable improvement in access to justice necessitated by the actualization of Article 159 of the Kenyan Constitution 2010 which acknowledges ADR as a formal judicial process, thus enabling cases to be processed faster. The roll out of small claims courts was an important phenomenon that ensured that commercial cases and disputes were dispensed off within the stipulated length of time. Improved access to justice in Uasin Gishu, according to respondents was attributed to the trainings conducted by relevant CSOs on justice and human rights that were cascaded to the grassroots level. The AJS was identified as one factor that enhanced access to justice in Uasin Gishu county thanks to the existence of court users' committees and mediators. Interesting to note, the respondents from Uasin Gishu appreciated the role played by the media as a stakeholder in improving access to justice and enhancing human rights. Further, respondents in Tana River County acknowledged that during the period under review, there was remarkable improvement in access to justice because various CSOs were instrumental in sensitizing locals about human rights and access to justice.

Despite these key achievements, respondents from Kwale County indicated that access to justice was still wanting due to low literacy levels at the community levels. The respondents also opined that the judicial process remained expensive (costly), thus affecting access to judicial services. Similarly, in Lamu and Marsabit counties the process of accessing justice was perceived by the surveyed beneficiaries to be long and difficult. The respondents expressed little hope in the judicial system. Locals in Marsabit county indicated that access to justice was hindered by the physical proximity of the location of judicial offices while in some cases, there were allegations of corruption that sabotage the settling of cases through courts. Further analysis of the evaluation data revealed that citizens in these counties were opting for alternative dispute resolution mechanisms. However, it was also noted that some of these mechanisms were not necessarily constitutional. Additionally, respondents from Turkana County indicated that accessing justice was complicated and therefore difficult due to widespread illiteracy and the perceived high cost of accessing justice. The respondents felt that there was still a need to enhance awareness creation on access to justice and the promotion of human rights. The respondents observed that due to limited or scarce resource allocation, CSOs were unable to reach communities at the grassroots level in far-flung areas away from commercial centres.

Overall, the Amkeni Wakenya project implemented alternative justice policy in the regions, i.e., Wajir, Mombasa and Kisumu. The project worked with the NGO coordination board to support the capacity of these regional offices on change management aimed at decentralizing their systems and assisting the development of spell-out ERPC systems to enhance the reach of services to the county levels.

3.3.6 Contribution to the Achievement of UNDAF Outcomes
The project's impact to the transformative Governance Framework of the UNDAF 2018-2022 was rooted in its emphasis on the advancement of the rule of law and enhancing the capabilities of CSOs, which played an important role, particularly in the targeted counties, by increasing citizens' understanding of their rights and reinforcing the ADR and AJS systems. The Amkeni Wakenya intervention was designed in line with the UNDP Global Strategic Plan 2017 – 2022 and was guided by Government of Kenya's MTP III that informed the UNDAF outcome 1.1 and CPD Outcome 1 on Governance, Peace and Security which postulated that "… by 2022, people in Kenya enjoy improved governance, access to justice, respect for the rule of law, human rights and gender equality". The contributing outcome here was that by 2022, people in Kenya would be living in a secure, peaceful, inclusive, and cohesive society where there would be respect for the rule of law, enhanced access to justice as the legislative institutions would have robust technical and financial capacities to deliver normative inclusive, accountable, and equitable services.

3.3.7 Alignment with Development Cooperation Strategies and Frameworks of Development Partners

A development cooperation strategy and framework are formal agreements that outline the mission or what an organization plans to achieve during the project's implementation. To express the project's aims, a result framework with a flow of results to be reached was developed. At the conception of the Amkeni Wakenya project, partners came together to conduct a situational analysis to identify priority areas to be addressed during the implementation of the project. A Country Program Document guided the project's operations during the implementation period. Amkeni Wakenya ensured that the project implementation was in tandem with UNDP Kenya Country Programme Document.

The Government of the Netherlands' approach to development cooperation was centered on people's rights and opportunities. The Government of the Netherlands also supports governments of developing countries to promote stability and safeguard their people. The Embassy's designated development cooperation programme transitioned to focus more on trade and investment promotion. The shift from assistance to commerce was aimed at preserving the impact of interventions in food security, water security, and security and rule of law, while also bringing in Dutch companies, expertise, and technology. The Embassy of Japan's development cooperation strategy and framework was guided by the Country Development Cooperation Policy for the Republic of Kenya, 2020. Japan's underlying policy priority was to contribute to the Republic of Kenya's social and economic development by addressing challenges associated with economic growth and assisting citizens left behind by economic growth. This collaboration was carried out per the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) since the outcomes contributed to the attainment of the SDGs. The EU-Kenya collaboration was based on shared values and mutual commitment to long-term development. The European Combined Cooperation Strategy 2018-2022 was entirely connected with Kenya's national development plans and explained which sectors the joint response was aimed at and the goals it wanted to achieve. The EU sought to contribute to reforms in priority sectors by, among other things, addressing Human Rights challenges and strengthening the capacity of national and local institutions to fulfill their mandates, implement reforms, and capacitate non-state actors (NSAs) in their various mandates for achieving an inclusive and just society. These were consistent with the general goals of the Amkeni Wakenya and PLEAD projects.

3.4 Design and Focus

3.4.1 Results-Orientation, Coherence, and Focus

The Amkeni Wakenya project was largely designed as a results-oriented, coherent, and focused framework. Like the PLEAD project, it had a realistic, logical, and coherent design with clearly defined outcomes, outputs, and indicators. Besides, both theories of change are still valid. There were consistent results frameworks in place for both the Amkeni and PLEAD projects that built on the expected outcomes to solve the development problems highlighted throughout both projects' designs. However, there was no impact statement in Amkeni Wakenya project's results framework, and most outcome-level data was not regularly collected.

The Amkeni Wakenya project had a flexible and responsive design that changed over time in response to the changing circumstances. Initially, it was intended to assist Civil Society Organisations striving to restore peace and stability in the country following the 2007/8 post-election unrest. Following that, and as a natural evolution, CSOs were encouraged to assist in Agenda 4 implementation. The Amkeni Wakenya project also tackled emergent concerns of the rapidly changing context in subsequent years. Despite the ravages of the Climate Emergency and COVID-19, significant instability in the sub-region, and now the economic volatility caused by Ukraine's conflict, Kenya remains a unique pole of stability and progress in the area and on the continent as a whole. The Kenyan government had also made significant attempts to

rectify persisting inequities that had arisen as a result of fast development. These had included expanding the social safety net, increasing educational access and opportunity, connecting the internet and infrastructure, and providing universal healthcare coverage. However, inequality remains a persistent impediment to sustained progress and the maintenance of strong community cohesiveness. The project identified 5 urban counties and 7 rural counties with the intention to assist local players in increasing/expanding their reach to address issues such as peace, governance, human rights, and voter education, among others. This strategy had previously been missing in the sphere, and Amkeni Wakenya pioneered it by collaborating with local community-based organizations around the country.

3.4.2 Project Indicators and Targets

The Amkeni Wakenya project indicators were both relevant and measurable. However, the indicators did not appropriately align with the SDG indicators so as to contribute to the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework ('Cooperation Framework'). Subsequently, they did not quite precisely reflect the nature of the contemporary relationship between the Government and the UN development system in their collaboration to achieve Sustainable Development Goals, shifting from assistance to cooperation. The national programming documents of all UN institutions within the UN Kenya family will be drawn directly from the United Nations Sustainable Development Cooperation Framework (UNSDCF) in the long term. Future UNDP programmes should thus conform with the UNSDCF, which is the centerpiece of that reform effort and the key tool for planning and implementing sustainable development activities at the country level by all UN agencies.

3.4.3 Risks and Assumptions

The Amkeni Wakenya Project Document log-frame and the PLEAD log-frame clearly described risks and assumptions. Risks may cause the project to be delayed or fail; therefore, the project core team needed to be aware of these possibilities. The project's risks and assumptions were properly outlined and remained valid. Identifying risks and assumptions helped the project in preparing for anticipated impediments in reaching programme goals and deciding whether the programme redesigns would be beneficial. The project team reported that the risks were assessed annually and risk mitigation actions were documented in the annual reports. The project management team was able to evaluate and validate the veracity of those assumptions as the project progressed and documented the lessons gained. Towards this end, the project did project risk updates in *Atlas* quarterly to respond to the then rapidly changing contexts, for instance, the 2022 General Elections. Even so, the project team continued to monitor the social, cultural, and economic impacts of COVID-19 and its impact on programming. Some of the risks and assumptions were reviewed at regular lesson learning events (annual review meetings) and benefitted from partners who contributed rich insights from many regions, as well as experts who were frequently invited to the sessions to share their experiences.

3.4.4 Partnership Arrangements

When partners understand their duties, they work better together. When everyone knows their role in the partnership, there is less jockeying for position, less disagreements, and more overall innovation. The roles and responsibilities were clearly defined among Amkeni Wakenya partners, resulting in reduced duplication of work, fewer misunderstandings, disappointments, and frustrations, and increased efficiency, allowing team members to be more productive.

The project fell within the UNDP Kenya CPD that guided objectives and engagement with partners to ensure greater contribution towards access to justice and service provision for the most marginalized

populations. The project took cognizance of the potential and capacities of CSOs for transformational change within the spaces that were available among the most marginalized communities in the society.

The project identified specific counties for the implementation of the project in line with the availability of resources. The project implementation was done through direct implementation at the county level as UNDP took a role in providing leadership in the overall design and implementation of the project. CSOs on the other hand were crucial in contributing to the Amkeni Wakenya basket by providing valuable feedback and engaging with respective county governments.

Resource mobilization for the project was pivotal for the successful implementation of the project. As a development partner, UNDP adopted direct implementation modalities for Amkeni Wakenya project to promote accountability dynamics in the domestic resource mobilization strategy. UNDP recognized the role of civil society in attaining the SDGs, thereby appreciating the role of CSOs as both beneficiaries and contributors to capacity building and skill development of partners at local levels for advocacy and sensitization of communities.

County governments on the other hand provided partnership platforms for collaboration and coordination for the implementation of the Amkeni Wakenya project. Counties such as the County Government of Mombasa partnered with the project through HURIA, to open a legal aid centre. The NGO coordination board played a crucial role in bridging the gap between the government and NGOs through the Ministry of Interior and Coordination of National Government, thereby creating a strategic partnership for the implementation of the project for access to justice and promotion of human rights.

The Project Management Unit (secretariat); the UNDP Senior Management Team (oversight and quality assurance); the Development Partners Group (oversight and donor coordination); and the Project Steering Committee composed the Amkeni management framework. The PSC comprised UNDP (SMT), Development Partners, and the CSO representatives. Amkeni Wakenya project also took a regional approach in programming which saw the operationalization of field offices and Regional Coordinators for example in Wajir, Mombasa and Kisumu which were put in place to ensure accountability.

Amkeni Wakenya was created to be implemented by civil society organizations. However, there was an early recognition that the sector's capacity was limited and that there was a significant discrepancy between urban and rural CSOs. Many of these lacked the competence to successfully manage and implement programmes. The third project objective focused on bridging these capacity gaps to improve organizational effectiveness, sustainability, and the enabling environment for CSOs in Kenya. This was accomplished by a double-edged strategy; addressing capacity gaps within the targeted CSO to improve its organisational, technical, and institutional capacity; and bridging the sector gap by supporting the implementation of the PBO Act and strengthening the capacity of the preeminent NGO regulator, the NGO Coordination Board.

To address the weak operating environment for CSOs, the project also worked to create an enabling policy and legal framework for civil society. While growth in this area had been impeded by little funding and minimal government commitment, some work was made toward resolving some of the sector's gaps and limitations. Research that detailed all policy and regulatory requirements, ramifications, and imperatives to enable the board and the sector to proactively plan for implementation, as well as a smooth transition to the PBO Act regime, were among these.

3.5. Effectiveness

Effectiveness refers to the extent the project has achieved its intended expected results and activities. Also, which changes can be attributed to the project, and whether the activities brought out the expected results. Analysis of effectiveness sought to assess the extent to which the project achieved the following: the extent to which the costed 5 year rolling work-plan contributed to effective implementation of the project; the extent to which the project's outcomes were achieved as at the end of year 2022 (or likelihood of their being achieved by end of 2022); and extent to which effective partnerships and strategic alliances (e.g., national partners, development partners and other external support agencies) were promoted around the project outcomes.

3.5.1. Outcome 1: Improved respect, enjoyment and promotion of access to justice, human rights and freedoms for Kenyans

Outcome 1 had two outcome-level indicators namely: the number of Amkeni Wakenya-supported counties with CIDPs that are Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) compliant (Indicator 1.1); and the percentage of Kenyans accessing justice in the target counties (Indicator 1.2). Table 9 indicates that as of the end-term review, all the 15 project-supported counties had developed CIDPs that were HRBA compliant; or the 15 counties had integrated the HRBA in their CIDPs.

Table 9: Outcome 1.1 - Number of Amkeni supported counties with CIDPs that are HRBA compliant

Outcome Level Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Progress made as at MTR in 2021	Results Achieved at End Term Evaluation
Indicator 1.1. Number of Amkeni supported counties with CIDPs that are HRBA compliant	None	15	15[18]

Outcome 1.2: Percentage of Kenyans Accessing Justice in the Target Counties

Table 10 shows a comparative progression of results related to Outcome 1.1 from the baseline review (2017) to the end-term evaluation (2022). The results indicate that the proportion of Kenyans in the project sites that access justice increased from 14.3% at the baseline to 71.5% at the end-term review. This was assessed by enumerating the study participants that reported that they had disputes that was referred to a third party for resolution, were given an opportunity to be heard and they were satisfied with the outcome of the resolution process.

Table 10: Outcome 1.1. Percentage of Kenyans Accessing Justice in the Target Counties

| Outcome Level Indicator	Baseline (2017)	Progress made as at MTR in 2021	Results Achieved at End Term Evaluation
Indicator 1.1. Percentage of Kenyans Accessing Justice in the Target Counties	14.3%	29.0%	71.5%[19]

Figure 1 presents a split of proportions of household survey respondents that had a dispute referred to a 3rd party for resolution and were satisfied with the outcome of the process. The chart indicates that 48.6%

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[18] As per 2021 Amkeni Wakenya project Mid-term review report.

[19] This is based on the percentage of respondents who had referred a dispute to a third party for resolution, were given an opportunity to be heard, and were "*Somewhat Satisfied*" (22.9%) or "*Very Satisfied*" (48.6%) with the outcome. Similar criterion was used for the baseline and midterm review.

of the respondents reported that they were "very satisfied" with 22.9% reporting that they were "somewhat satisfied" with the outcome of the dispute resolution process. Cumulated, this represented the overall proportion of respondents that were qualified for "access to justice" as per outcome 1.1.

Figure 1: Proportion of Household Survey Respondents that had a Dispute Referred to a 3rd Party for Resolution and were satisfied with the Outcome of the Process (N=179)
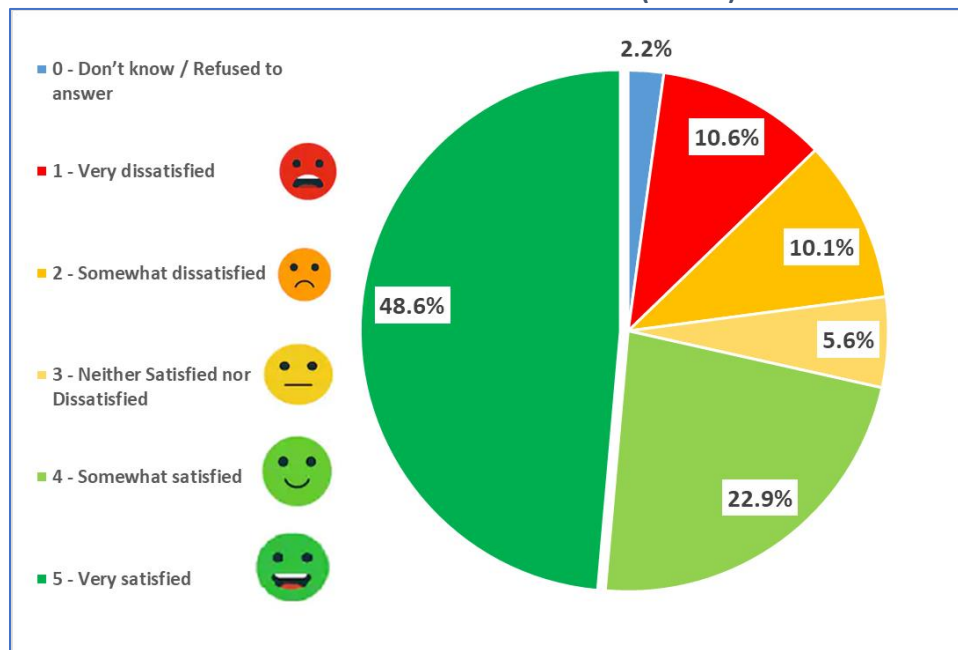
The findings of Table 10 and Figure 1.2, including the available project data show that there was significant progress under Outcome 1. Access to justice has improved, hence contributing to the outcome on respect for human rights. In the baseline, only 14.4 per cent of respondents had indicated that they had access to justice. This had improved to 29% at mid-term review. The findings of the end-term review showed that 71.5% of the respondents had indicated that they had access to justice.

During the period under review, the access to justice landscape significantly changed since 2014. The *Amkeni Wakenya Phase II* Baseline findings had indicated that only 14.4% of persons regarded as marginalized were able to access justice from formal institutions, whenever they so wished. In 2016, Kenya Parliament enacted the National Legal Aid Act (2016) which established a framework and institutions for providing access to legal aid, particularly for the indigent. Consequently, the National Legal Aid Service (NLAS) was established and had started rolling out its programmes across the country.[20] The Judiciary launched its second strategic plan "*Sustaining the Judicial Transformation 2017-2021*", which also prioritized the building of capacity of court officials in pro-se litigation as a way of making justice provisions more pro-poor. One of the crucial focus areas of the spell out NCAJ Strategic Plan 2021-2026 is to improve access to justice for vulnerable groups. Between years 2021 and 2022, a total of 26,864 vulnerable persons were handled by diverse NCAJ agencies.[21] Besides the formal justice institutions, there

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[20] As at the end of 2022, NLAS had set offices in 5 regions in Kenya i.e. Mombasa Kisumu, Eldoret, Nakuru and Nairobi.
[21] As per NCAJ 2022 Annual report

has been sustained emphasis across various actors on the need to utilize Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR) mechanisms to help increase access to justice for the targeted communities. An analysis of progress made over the lifespan of the project shows that ADR and Alternative Justice Systems (AJS) have been strengthened in the targeted counties. For example, as at the mid-term review, eight (8) legal aid centres had been established and paralegal staff had been equipped with the knowledge to support citizens. According to the project coordinators at Kituo Cha Sheria in Mombasa, there is also enhanced utilization of the Legal Aid Centers. Figure 2 below

"Getting justice entails raising complains to the local chief, police, court, village elders, religious leaders"

~ FGD Discussant, Lamu County

indicates that as per household surveys, 78.1% of the respondents reported that they were aware of places for resolving disputes/ cases arising among members in their respective communities. There was no significance difference with the findings reported at the mid-term review where 79 per cent of respondents asserted such awareness (95% CI = 75.6%, 80.4%). However, this was slightly lower than the 85% that was reported at the baseline review. why? Maybe because this was not a longitudinal study

Figure 2: Proportion of Respondents Aware of a Place to Resolve Disputes at the Community Level
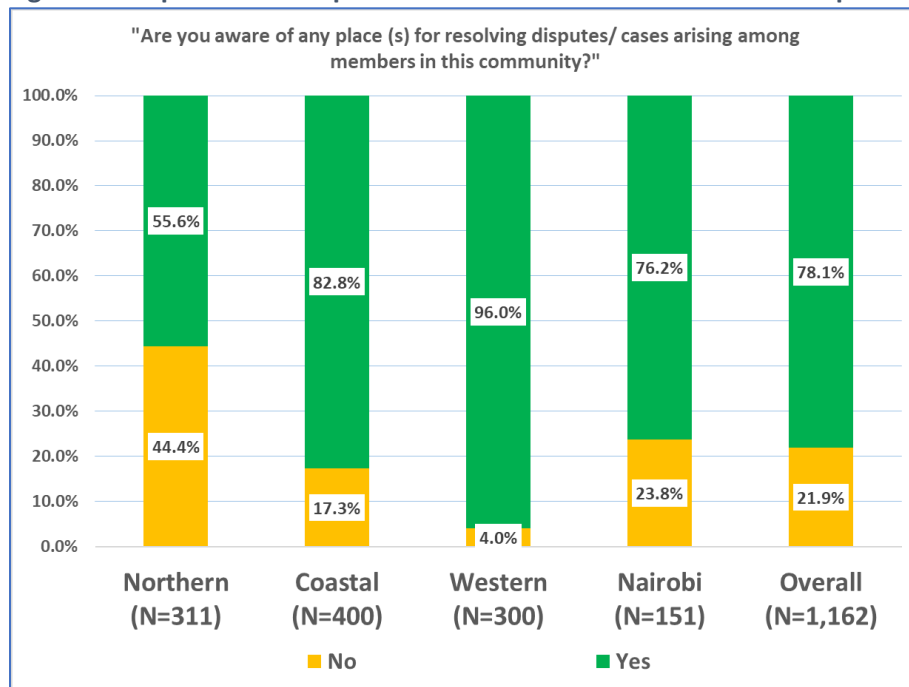
Table 11 is a further follow-on to the 78.1% (n=907) of the respondents who reported that they were aware of places for dispute resolution at the community level. The findings indicate that the local administrators (i.e. chiefs and their assistants); the police; council of elders; courts of law; and religious leaders; were cited as the leading agents for dispute resolutions at the community level, arranged in a descending order of popularity. The findings indicate that the preference for local administrators and the police between the baseline review and the end-term review remained fairly unchanged. However, between the baseline review and the end-term evaluation review, there was improved knowledge from community members in regard to utilization of the following as dispute resolution agents: councils of

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elders (52.7% to 65.6%); courts of law (44% to 57%); religious leaders (26% to 43.7%); lawyers (13.5% to 24.5%); and legal aid centres (0% to 14.2%). It is importance to note that the community had recognized the presence and roles played by the legal aid centres, most of which were incubated during the *Amkeni Phase II* cycle.

"Our communities have adopted resolution of disputes through the local tribunals because the constitution has allowed it and incase it's not resolved they proceed to court and or the senior elders. In case of land disputes, they report the matter to the clan and if it fails to resolve, they proceed to court." **~ FGD Discussant, Kitui County**

At the regional level, the end-term review findings showed mixed results. For instance, in Northern region, local administrators, the council of elders, and religious leaders were cited as agents of dispute resolution by 91.3%, 71.7%, and 49.7% respectively. In the Coastal region, local administrators, the police, council of elders, and courts of law were cited as agents of dispute resolution by 84.3%, 69.2%, 65.3%, and 54.4% respectively. In Western region, the police, local administrators, courts of law, and the council of elders were cited as agents of dispute resolution by 86.8%, 80.2%, 78.8% and 74.7% respectively. In Nairobi region, local administrators and the police were cited as agents of dispute resolution by 80.0% and 66.1% respectively.

"Here in Wajir, we normally use our local leaders and elders in solving our community disputes. We also use the Kadhis court to resolve the family disputes such as divorce and wealth inheritance". **~ FGD Discussant, Wajir County**

Table 11: Places Known for Dispute Resolution at Community Level

Places to Resolve Dispute at Community Level	Baseline review (%) **	Midterm review (%) **	End-term review (%) **
Local Administrators i.e. Chiefs and their assistants	83.9	71.0	83.8
The Police	70.9	47.0	68.6
Council of Elders	52.7	26.0	65.6
Courts of Law	44.0	28.0	57.0
Religious leaders	26.0	7.0	43.7
Lawyers	13.5	0.0	24.5
Arbitrators/mediators	11.6	2.0	16.5
Legal Aid Centres	0.0	0.0	14.2
Others as cited: *Nyumba Kumi, Family structures, Mutual understanding*	0.0	0.0	1.9

** Row percentages based on analysis of multiple responses

Further to the findings of Table 11, the findings of Table 12 indicate the reported frequency at which the respondents from the sampled communities utilized the indicated dispute resolution structures at the community level. The results indicate that the local administrators, council of elders, and the religious leaders were the most frequently utilized structures with 59.0%, 54.2%, and 51.1% of the respondents respectively reporting that they utilize the entities "always". Of the three, a review of the positional rating between the baseline, midterm and end-term reviews indicated that the council of elders and the religious leaders improved on their ratings by 12.5% points and 20.1% points respectively; while the local administrators dropped by 6% points from the baseline rating, though still remaining the most frequently

utilized mechanism. In addition, the findings indicate there was marginal improvement in the proportion of community members "always" utilizing a lawyer (11.1% at baseline to 19% at end term review) and those "always" utilizing the judiciary (12.9% at baseline to 16.4% at end term review). Of significance to note is during the period under review, there were marginal to significant declines in the proportions of community members that reported to have "never" utilized the services of a locally available dispute resolution institution or mechanism. This affirmed the contribution the UNDP *Amkeni Wakenya* project and its interventions had made to strengthen the informal justice system.

Table 12: Frequency at Which Dispute Resolution Structures are Utilized

	"On a scale of 1 to 3, where: 1 = never; 2 = sometimes and; 3 = always, how often do people in your locality utilize the services of the following institutions or mechanisms for dispute resolution?"												
	% Never			% Sometimes			% Always			% Don't know			Total
	Baseline	MTR	ETE	Baseline	MTR	ETE	Baseline	MTR	ETE	Baseline	MTR	ETE	%
Local Administrators	5.2	6	1.8	26.9	46	35.5	65	46	59.0	2.8	2	3.8	100.0
Council of elders	13.8	16	4.5	34.4	44	32.9	42.7	34	54.2	9.2	5	8.4	100.0
Religious leaders	15.2	12	3.1	46.5	49	39.4	31	35	51.1	7.3	4	6.4	100.0
Police	9.4	12	5.8	38.7	56	48.1	48.8	29	42.1	3.1	3	4.0	100.0
Arbitrators/ Mediators	24.5	26	10.2	35.5	47	43.6	22.3	20	20.5	17.7	7	25.7	100.0
Lawyers	35.2	38	21.3	37.6	48	41.0	11.1	9	19.0	16.1	6	18.8	100.0
Judiciary/ Courts	25.6	24	21.3	49.7	57	51.2	12.9	14	16.4	11.8	6	11.1	100.0

During the period under review, available secondary data indicates that the civil justice actors within the NCAJ embraced ADR mechanisms when receiving complaints and processing the same through investigation to adjudicate civil disputes. At the national level, NCAJ has been supporting and encouraging various agencies in the utilization of their diverse dispute resolution mechanisms within their agencies. The NCAJ actors have contributed to this in the following ways:[22]

"Probation department is one of the vibrant institutions that quickly responds to issues as they arise. For example, on the issues of bonds and bond terms, we used to have a challenge in the compilation of good and quality probation reports. But currently, the probation department has put in place measures to ensure compilation of good and quality reports that will help the judiciary to come up with informed decisions on matters of law; hence deliver justice to the people."
~ Duty Bearer, as KII Respondent, Nairobi

Table 13: Gains Realized at National Level that Contributed to Cascaded Improvement in Access to Justice

Approach	Key Highlights of Achievements
Use of Alternative Justice Systems (AJS) and Court Annexed Mediation	• The Judiciary held the first Alternative Justice System Conference in June 2022, dubbed *'social transformation through access to justice'.* During the Conference, the role of AJS in accelerating social transformation through access to justice was discussed by the various state and nonstate actors. • Two major AJS suites were opened in Kajiado and Nakuru counties respectively, further strengthening AJS mechanisms and bringing justice closer to the people.

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[22] As per NCAJ 2022 Annual report

Approach	Key Highlights of Achievements
	• Over 1200 stakeholder were sensitized on operations of the court in various jurisdictions. • The Judiciary implemented court annexed mediation (CAM) as a form of diversion of legal disputes where 962 matters were settled through this method, resulting in KSh 2,719,806,023 being released back to the economy • The judiciary rolled out the CAM in Kericho and Trans Nzoia law courts
Encouraging the Use of ADR and Enforcement of Arbitral Awards	• Courts continued to stay proceedings to facilitate arbitration in cases where there were arbitration clauses in contracts.
Arbitration of International Disputes	• International Law Department and the Civil Litigation Department in the State Law Office was involved in defense of international arbitration cases against the government of Kenya.
Adoption of other Alternative Forms of Dispute Resolution	• The Commission on Administrative Justice (CAJ) assisted the applicants in accessing the information held by public officers and/or institutions to further the right to access information under Article 35 of the Constitution • CAJ conducted Ombudsman *Mashinani* forums and reached over 433 persons • Kenya National Commission on Human Rights (KNCHR) handled a total of 1,898 complaints, with follow-up actions involving corresponding with relevant respondents or institutions, preparing legal opinions, and preparing parties for ADR and case file reviews. • The National Land Commission (NLC) received 4,000 complaints that were specifically processed through ADR mechanisms.
Institutionalization of Civil Justice Court Users Committees (CUCs)	• In 2021/2022, NCAJ launched the Commercial Justice CUCs. These CUCs were fully operationalized in Nairobi, Kisumu, Mombasa, Eldoret and Nakuru. • In 2022, Environmental and Lands Court (ELC) CUCs were launched and operationalized in 37 court stations covering 36 counties.
Policy Reforms	• Entities within the NCAJ developed policies that support civil justice by reducing conflicts and, when they arise, ensuring that they are addressed effectively and efficiently. • The National Council for Legal Reforms (NCLR) under Office of the Attorney General & Department of Justice (OAG & DOJ) developed policies and strategies that have enhanced the administration of civil justice. • The Conflict Resolution Policy, which was designed to ensure that all potential conflicts of interest are identified and addressed in an appropriate, timely manner. • The Public Participation Policy, provided the framework for the management and coordination of public participation in the legislative process towards the fulfilment of the constitutional requirement on citizen engagement in development and governance process in Kenya. • The Whistle-blowers Policy that was put in place to encourage and enable stakeholders and members of staff to raise legitimate concerns through the established channels within law.

Table 14 presents an analysis of the progress made in regard to Output 1.1 (percentage of citizens' aware of basic human rights i.e., Water, health, sanitation education). The findings indicate that during the period under review, citizen awareness on the basic human rights had improved. The baseline data had revealed that 39.2% of respondents were aware about basic

83.4%
% of citizens aware of basic human rights.

human rights. This proportion had risen to 77% as at the midterm review, and 83.4% as at the end-term

review (based on count of respondents that mentioned all the 4 assessed basic rights). The findings indicate that over 90% of the respondents were aware of water, health, and education as basic constitutional rights with sanitation being cited by 89.8% of the sample. Further analysis indicates that over 90% of the respondents (cumulative for 83.4%, and 8.7%) were aware of at least 3 of the 4 basic rights. Only a partly 2.5% of the sample were "not aware" of either of the four basic rights as at the end-term review.

At the regional front, Table 15 indicates that the coastal region had the highest proportion of respondents reporting awareness of all the 4 basic rights (91%), followed by the western region at 84.3%, and then the Northern region at 78.8%. Nairobi region had the least proportion of the sample reporting awareness of all the 4 basic rights at 70.9%. Nairobi region also had the highest proportion (compared to the other 3 regions) of the respondents that reported not the aware of any of the 4 basic rights (8.6%).

Table 14: Output 1.1: % of citizens' aware of basic human rights (Water, health, sanitation education).

Output 1.1:	Enhanced citizen awareness and engagement on human rights using innovative CSO approaches.			
Indicator:	% of citizens' aware of basic human rights (Water, health, sanitation education).			
	Baseline Review	Midterm Review	End Term Review	
	39.2%	77%	83.4% (Water, 93.5%; Health, 90.4%; Sanitation, 89.8%; Education, 94.4%)	
			% Aware of rights by count	Number	% of Total
			None of the four rights	29	2.5%
			One of the four rights	27	2.3%
			Two of the four rights	36	3.1%
			Three of the four rights	101	8.7%
			All the four rights	969	83.4%
			Total	1,162	100.0%

Table 15: % of citizens' aware of basic human rights (Water, health, sanitation education) by region

Number of basic rights aware of	Northern	Coastal	Western	Nairobi	Overall
	%	%	%	%	%
None	1.0	2.3	1.3	8.6	2.5
1 out of 4	3.5	0.8	3.0	2.6	2.3
2 out of 4	6.8	0.8	3.7	0.7	3.1
3 out of 4	10.0	5.3	7.7	17.2	8.7
All 4 basic rights	78.8	91.0	84.3	70.9	83.4
Total	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**	**100.0**
N	**311**	**400**	**300**	**151**	**1,162**

The *Amkeni Wakenya* project was aligned to UNDP's Global Strategic Plan 2018-2021, and in particular, the strategic pillar on accelerating structural transformation for sustainable development.[23] This sought to build more effective governance systems that were characterized by inclusive and accountable governance as one of the key pathways for developing countries to accelerate their own structural

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[23] UNDP, "UNDP Strategic plan, 2018-2021" Approved on 28th November 2017 in New York and available at http://strategicplan.undp.org/.

transformation. This was to be achieved through strengthening the informal justice system as well as ADR mechanisms. In addition, the project contributed to the United Nations Development Assistance Framework (UNDAF) Outcome, which stated that by 2022, people in Kenya would live in a secure, peaceful, inclusive and cohesive society. Under this outcome was the Country Project Document (CPD) Output indicator 2.5: *Rule of law, justice and legislative institutions have technical and financial capacities to deliver normative inclusive, accountable, equitable services*. In this regard, *Amkeni Wakenya's* contribution was measured through Indicator 2.5.1 – "*Proportion of the marginalized population who have access to the formal justice system*". The project had a target of achieving 40% by the end of 2022 for this indicator.

"We have moved forward compared to 5 years ago. Our clients (prisoners and remandees) are in a position to get pro-bono lawyers. Through Amkeni Wakenya supported CSOs, the prisoners have gained courage on how to conduct themselves here at the prison and also when it comes to representation in court. They are now able to prepare mitigation and defenses while in court"
~ Duty Bearer as KII Respondent, Kilifi

As shown in Table 16, the project had made significant gains between the baseline and the endterm review with the proportion of the marginalized and vulnerable communities accessing justice increasing from 15% to 34.95%.[24] This was 5 percentage points below the project's target of 40% by end of 2022. The project had reached 130,325 direct beneficiaries (65,537M; 64,788F) and an estimated 5,947,243 indirect beneficiaries with the necessary information to enable them to access formal and informal justice systems across the 12 target counties.[25] Overall, the project reached 6,077,568 beneficiaries, representing 34.95% of the total population in the target counties compared to a project's target of 40%. This was achieved through support from European Union and integrated programming from UNDP through the Japan Supplementary Budget.

Table 16: % of the Marginalized and Vulnerable Communities Accessing Justice

Output 1.2:	Enhanced access to justice [2] for the marginalized and vulnerable communities using innovative CSO approaches.		
Indicator:	% of the marginalized and vulnerable communities accessing justice.		
	Baseline Review	**Midterm Review**	**End Term Review**
	15%	34.56%	34.95%

The marginalized and vulnerable beneficiaries were disaggregated into different target groups, namely:
- The PWD's (these are persons with disability, both male and female);
- The Youth out of School (these are young adults under the age of 35 years, both male and female);
- The Youth in School (these are primary and secondary school-going children, both male and female);
- The minorities (these are male and female persons who are less than the dominant community); and
- The citizens (these are ordinary males and females who do not belong to any of the groups identified above.

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[24] As per UNDP 2021 Amkeni Wakenya Final Report
[25] Includes EKN and PLEAD supported counties.

Figure 3 presents a comparison of the overall presentation of project reach with regards to the above target groups between the 2020 midterm review and the 2022 end term review. The findings indicate that during the last phase of the 2nd Amkeni Programming cycle, the project made improved reach to the citizens and the youths in schools. The reach for youths out of school and the PWDs remained rather unchanged of over the two review periods. The fact that more citizens and youths were reached by the project interventions was a testament that the project's activities were well with the youth-centric strategy of UNDP in Kenya.

Figure 3: Comparison of Beneficiaries Reached disaggregated by Target Groups (MTR and ETE)
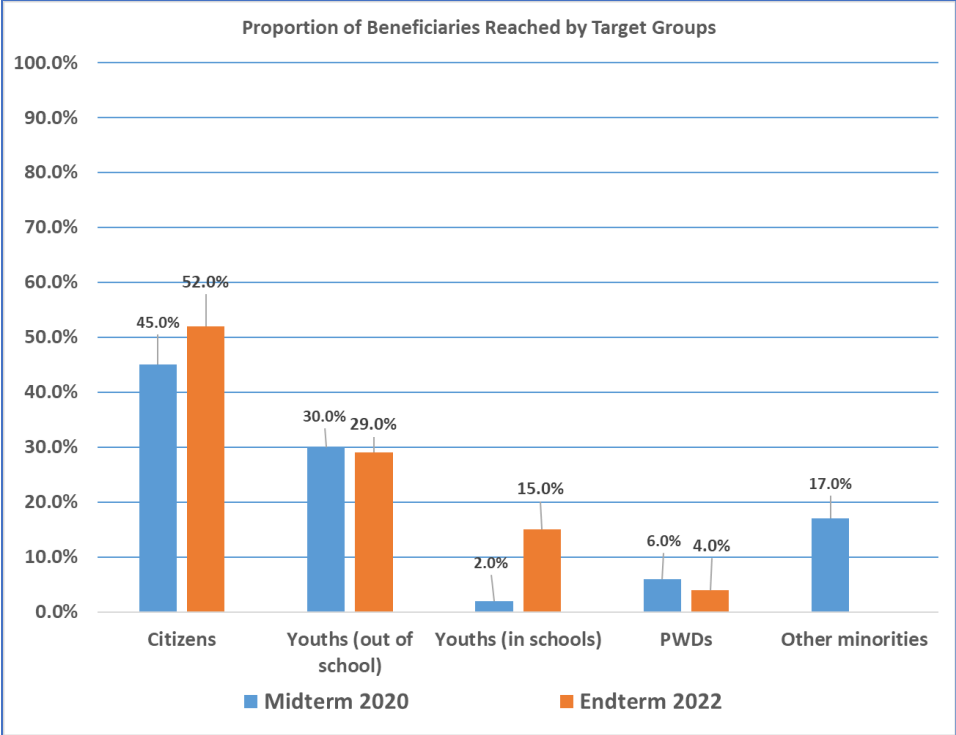
Figures 4 and 5 above present an analytical comparison of the levels of awareness on human rights and freedoms between the mid-term review and the endterm review. The findings indicate that as at the endterm review, more respondents (85.5%) were aware of their rights and freedoms compared to 77% reported at the midterm review. Overall, 85.5% of the survey respondents reported that they were aware of their rights and freedoms. This was a significant improvement from the 39% awareness reported at the baseline review.

Figure 4: Comparison of Beneficiaries aware of their Rights and Freedoms
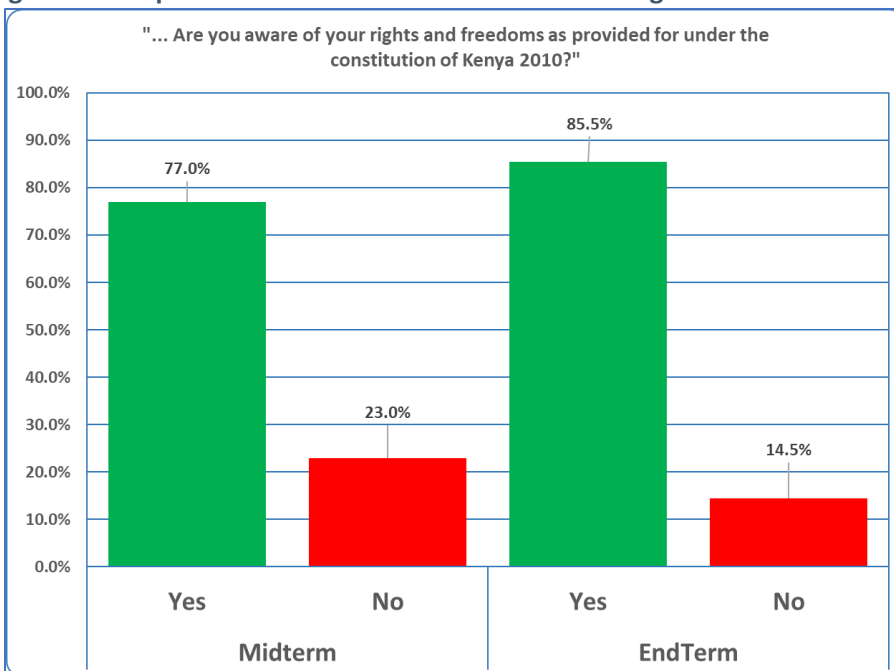
"... Are you aware of your rights and freedoms as provided for under the constitution of Kenya 2010?"

- Midterm: Yes 77.0%, No 23.0%
- EndTerm: Yes 85.5%, No 14.5%

• At end term review, more respondents (85.5%) were aware of their rights and freedoms compared to 77% reported at the midterm review.
• Overall, 85.5% of the survey respondents reported that they were aware of their rights and freedoms
• This was a significant improvement from the 39% awareness reported at the baseline review

Figure 5 indicate that as at the endterm review, more male respondents (89.1%) were aware of their rights and freedoms compare to 81% reported at the midterm review. The results also show that as at the endterm review, more female respondents (82.7%) were aware of their rights and freedoms compared to 73% reported at the midterm review. Overall, more male respondents were aware of their rights and freedoms compared to the female respondents.

"For me, I would refer to human rights as the right to give birth or be born and having the right to live and also have the right to be protected, maybe I can shorten it with those three points."
~ Female FGD Discussant, Nakuru County

"Human rights dictate privileges that belong to human beings. The rights can be like life; life is a human right, respect is a human right, there are rights related to good living conditions, there are rights related to survival, food, the right to access to food and the basic needs that can make somebody to survive"
~ Male FGD Discussant, Turkana County

"How to represent yourself in court & right to inform your kin in case you have been arrested by the police/ including knowing why you have been arrested/ including requesting for a charge sheet to know the exact offense you are being charged with" **~**
Female Prisoners' FGD Discussant, Kilifi County

Figure 5: Comparison of Beneficiaries Reached disaggregated by Target Groups (MTR and ETE)
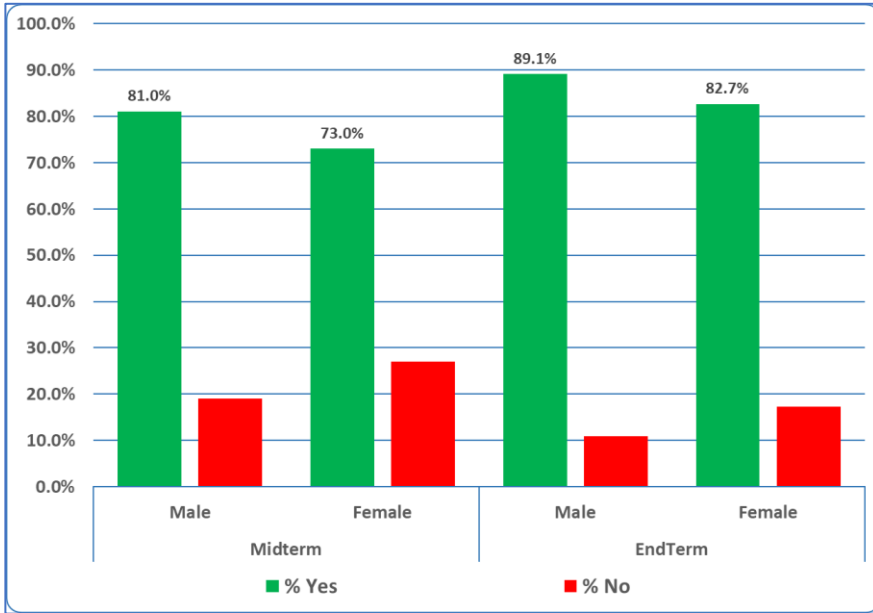
- At endterm review, more male respondents (89.1%) were aware of their rights and freedoms compare to 81% reported at the midterm review.
- At endterm review, more female respondents (82.7%) were aware of their rights and freedoms compare to 73% reported at the midterm review.
- Overall, more male respondents were aware of their rights and freedoms compared to the female respondents

The results in Figure 6 indicate that over the project's implementation period, the proportion of citizens participating in social or community actions to demand respect for rights had marginally improved from the 20.5% reported at the baseline review to 25.5% reported at the endterm review. At regional level, the proportions were distributed as follows: Northern (33.4%); Coastal (21.8%); Western (28%); and Nairobi (13.9%). The findings indicate that the Northern region was the most active while Nairobi was least active.

Figure 6: Participation in Social/Community Action to Demand Rights
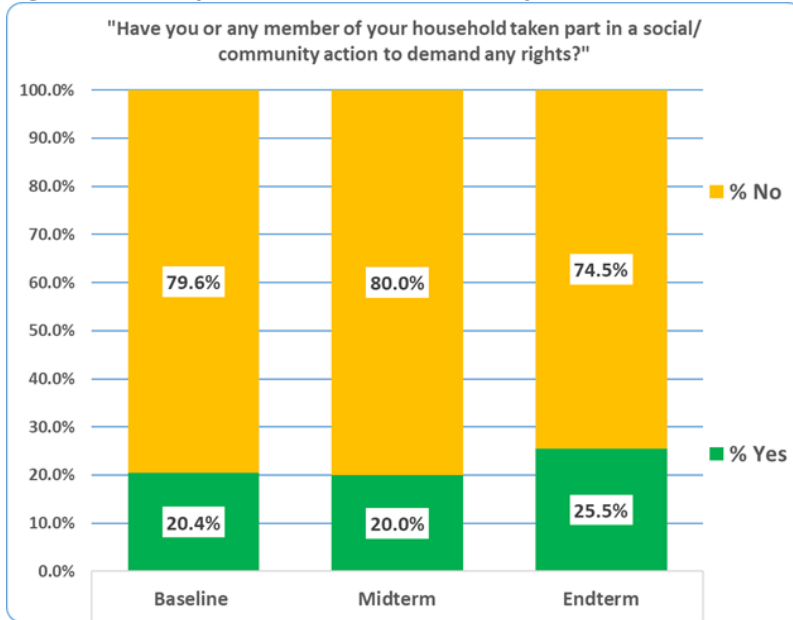
- Further on, Figure 7 provides (in a descending order) the analysis of specific rights that the communities were pushing for. The findings indicate that the push was for observance of core constitutional rights and other basic rights.
- From midterm review, most gains were made in push for Right to Life; Social economic rights such as health, education, food, water, housing and social security; Freedom and security of the person; right to own property; right to dignity; freedom of expression; and equality / freedom from discrimination

Figure 7: Type of Rights Demanded

"If Yes, Which rights were you demanding?"

Right	%
Right to life	37.5%
Respect and protection of one's dignity	26.7%
Freedom of expression	24.0%
Right to own property	22.6%
Equality and freedom from discrimination	22.3%
Social economic rights such as health, education, food, water, housing and…	20.9%
Freedom and security of the person	18.9%
Right to clean and healthy environment	14.9%
Political rights i.e. right vote, join a political party etc.	13.9%
Access to justice	12.8%
Right to privacy	11.8%
Children rights	11.5%
Right to fair labor/employment practices	10.1%
Rights for the youth	9.5%
Freedom of conscience, religion, belief and opinion	9.1%
Fair hearing	8.8%
Access to information	8.1%
Right to assemble, demonstrate, picket or petition	8.1%
Freedom of movement and residence	7.1%
Right to establish a family	6.4%
Freedom of association	6.1%
Rights for the elderly	6.1%
Right to access educational institutions and facilities for persons with…	5.4%
Right to tax exemption of persons living with disability	5.1%
Fair administrative action	4.7%
Right to reasonable access to all places, public transport and information…	3.7%
Right to use Sign language, Braille or other appropriate means of…	1.0%

The findings of Figure 8 indicate that nevertheless, a proportion of community members did not take action even after their rights were violated. A comparison of the midterm review and endterm review data showed that the proportion of citizens failing to take action declined from 20% to 9.2%, implying that more citizens had been enlightened on the importance of standing up for their rights.

Figure 8: Failure to Take Actions After Rights Violation (N = 1,162)

"Have you or any member of your household been denied any right but you failed to take action?"

Term	Yes	No
Endterm	9.2%	90.8%
Midterm	20.0%	80.0%

35
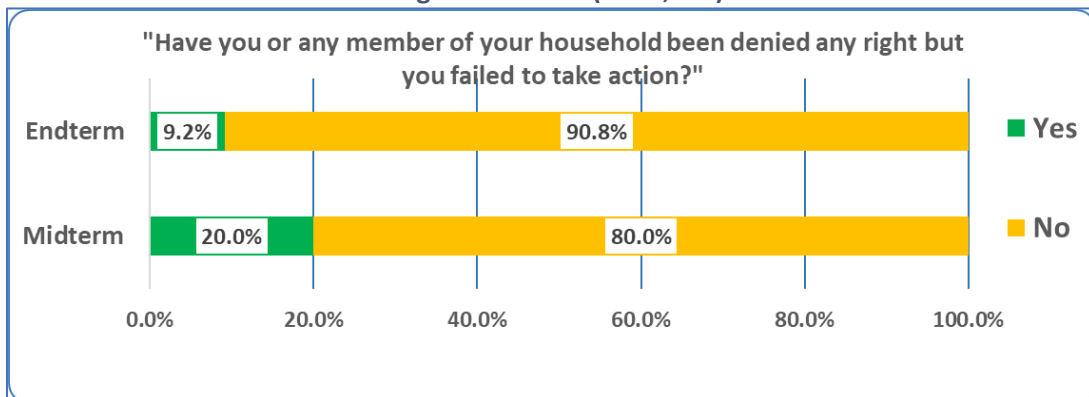
Further on, Table 17 tabulates some of the reasons that deterred citizens for taking actions. The major reasons included: frustrations e.g., lack of documents, access to service providers, duty bearers, past attempts never yielded, evidence destroyed etc.; cost involved being beyond reach; fear of known or unknown repercussions; complicated process of taking actions; corruption at individual and institutional levels; ignorance / lack of necessary information; lack of cooperation amongst rights holders to take action; issues being remedied before action is taken/ existence of alternative remedies; and nasty experiences from past attempts.

"There was a girl who was raped in Nyakach area and I did follow-up. The challenge was that when you have reported to the chief and there is need to proceed to court, you find that the court is far, in Ahero. So, this requires money for logistics which the victims do not have. Meanwhile, you later realize the victim and the perpetrator have communicated and agreed to resolve the matter. So as a person who was helping, I become the one at fault. Like, "If we have talked about it, why do so and so want the case to proceed to court?" so it is a challenge in that sometimes you can take up a case but for you to push it to be solved accordingly is difficult."
~ Female FGD Discussant, Kisumu County

Table 17: Reasons for Failure to Take Action After Denial of Rights

If yes, why did you fail to take action? (N=107)	Number of responses	% of the total**
Frustrations e.g., lack of documents, access to service providers, duty bearers, past attempts never yielded, evidence destroyed etc	25	23.4
Cost involved beyond reach	18	16.8
Fear of known or unknown repercussions	18	16.8
Complicated process	16	14.9
Corruption	11	10.3
Ignorance / Lack of information	6	5.6
Lack of cooperation amongst rights holders to take action	5	4.7
Issue was remedied before action is taken/ There was an alternative remedy	4	3.7
Bad experiences from past attempts	3	2.8

*** Row values are based on analysis of multiple responses*

According to surveyed key informants, access to justice to the marginalized and vulnerable communities was still a challenge, largely due to the cost of accessing justice (as shown in Table 17 that costs of action are at times out of reach for community members). However, the Amkeni Wakenya supported structures at the national and regional levels had initiated steps (physical, procedural, laws and policies) to enhance access to justice by the poor.

In meeting access to justice needs of the marginalized and vulnerable, mechanisms like legal aid programmes are crucial. Under PLEAD Output 1.1, the project had sought to support non-state legal aid providers to provide legal aid and awareness in 12 counties (5 urban counties and 7 marginalized counties). However, legal aid has not been fully operationalized and this has hindered access to justice, especially to the poor. At the baseline review, a majority of the respondents (66.2%) reported that they were not aware of any legal aid programmes. At the mid-term review, the proportion was rather unchanged with 66% reporting that they were not aware of any legal aid programmes. The results of Figure 8 indicate that the proportions (national and region-wise), remained rather unchanged (62% to 66%), save for Nairobi region where an overwhelming majority of the sample (90.1%) reported that they

were not aware of any legal aid programmes. The corollary effect of such low awareness of the programme is also its low intake. Available data from the 2021 Amkeni annual report had indicated that over 106,891 (54,992M: 51,899F) citizens were directly reached with legal aid programmes and an estimated 5,631,005 citizens reached indirectly with legal aid programmes, translating to 38.06% of the populations in the targeted counties.

Figure 9: Proportion of Household Survey Respondents Aware of Legal Aid Programmes
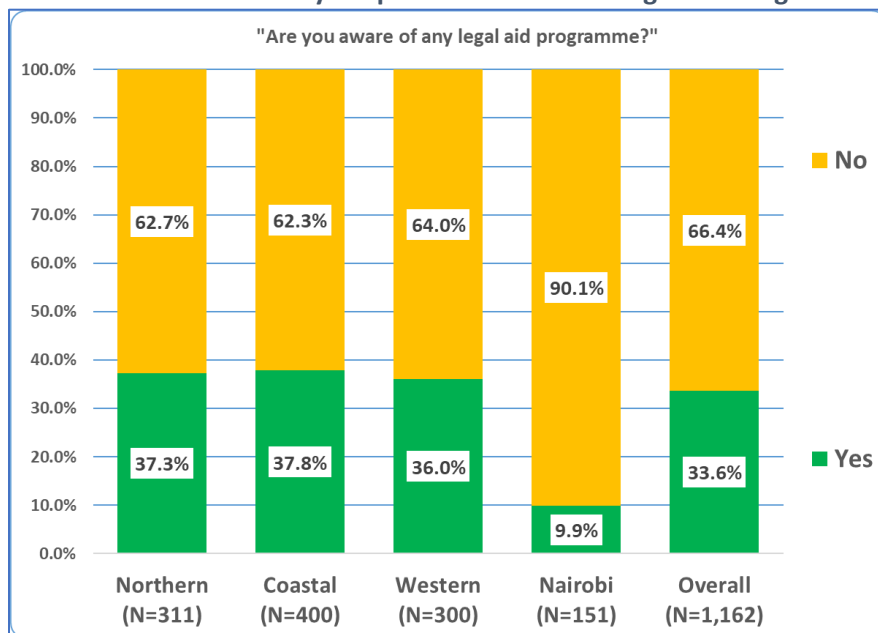
In summary, the findings from the above tables and charts have evidenced that the project was effective in meeting the targets in *Outcome 1: Improved respect, enjoyment, and promotion of access to justice, human rights and freedoms for Kenyans*. There was evidence that citizens in all the regions were aware about their rights; and were ready to take action to demand rights when they are violated. During the project implementation, legal aid was observed to play a strong role in providing individuals with access to justice by ensuring respect for Economic, Social, and Cultural (ECOSOC) rights. The results were realized from the multi-strategic approaches that were applied by the project in creating awareness on access to justice such as building capacity, community education, and legal empowerment. The project was able to make considerable gains across all the major sub-indicators under Outcome 1.

3.5.2. Outcome 2: A Rights-Responsive Devolved System of Governance Entrenched

Table 18 presents summary findings on the proportion of citizens in target counties satisfied with engagement mechanisms employed by the county government. This was assessed based on the proportion of household survey respondents that reported to be either "very satisfied" or "fairly satisfied" with the extent of public participation in the operations of their respective county governments. The findings indicate there was marginal gains made between the midterm review and the endterm review (46% to 53.2%), but the gains are significant from the results reported at the baseline review (42.1% to 53.2%). The results are short of the targeted 80% percentage improvement that was envisaged to be achieved by the end of the project. At the regional level, the findings indicate that communities from the

Northern region had highest satisfaction ratings (80.4%) followed by the Western region at 60%. Nairobi region reported a satisfaction score of 45.1% while the Coastal region had the least proportion of citizens reporting satisfaction with engagement mechanisms employed by their respective county governments at 30.3%.

Table 18: Percentage of citizens in target counties satisfied with engagement mechanisms employed by the county government

Outcome 2	A rights-responsive devolved system of governance entrenched.		
Indicator:	% of citizens in target counties satisfied with engagement mechanisms employed by the county government.		
	Baseline Review	**Midterm Review**	**End Term Review**
	42.1%	46%	53.2%**
			Northern region = 80.4% **Coastal region = 30.3%** **Western region = 60.0%** **Nairobi region = 45.1%**

*** Project target was to improve results by 80% above the baseline value (Verdict = target missed)*

Table 19 presents summary findings on the proportion of citizens participating in county legislation processes in target counties. This was assessed based on the proportion of household survey respondents that reported to have ever attended any meeting or forum to give their r views on county laws/legislation, through invitation by the county government. The findings indicate that the project made significant gains from the baseline review (18.3%), to 23% as at the midterm review, and then 51.4% as at the end-term review. The results are however short of the targeted 50% percentage improvement that was envisaged to be achieved by the end of the project. At the regional level, the findings indicate that communities from the Northern region had highest participation ratings (75.6) followed by the Western region at 64.3%. Nairobi region reported a satisfaction score of 55.0% while the Coastal region had the least proportion of citizens reporting participation in county legislation processes at 21.5%.

Table 19: Percentage of citizens participating in county legislation processes in target counties

Output 2.2:	Rights-responsive County public participation laws, frameworks and platforms established and institutionalized.		
Indicator:	% of citizen participating in county legislation processes in target counties.		
	Baseline Review	**Midterm Review**	**End Term Review**
	18.3%	23%	51.4%**
			Northern region = 75.6% **Coastal region = 21.5%** **Western region = 64.3%** **Nairobi region = 55.0%**

*** Project target was to improve results by 50% above the baseline value (Verdict = target missed)*

Further on to the findings of Table 19, an inquiry was made into attributes that would entice or motivate the respondents (who had responded "No") to attend county public participation of legislative discussion forums. The results in Figure 10 indicate that the major motivators were cited to include: direct or personalized invitation; financial incentives (i.e., money); If informed well in advance / there is adequate publicity of such events. It is worth noting that a significant portion of this sub-sample (22.8%) had stated that they would not attend due to lack of awareness on what participation is all about / not interested.

Figure 10: Factors Motivating Citizens to Attend County Legislative Forums

"If no, what would make you attend/participate in county public participation forums?" (N=565)

Factor	Percentage
Direct or Personalized Invitation	26.4%
I don't know what is public participation / Not interested in attending	22.8%
Financial incentives (i.e., money)	14.1%
If informed well in advance / Adequate publicity of such events	11.1%
If the agenda is County planning and Budgeting / Development issues	7.1%
When we are off duty e.g., during public holidays	6.0%
If they use the public barazas model or approach	5.7%
Proximity of the forums to my residence / locality	3.3%
Relevance: If I have relevant issues to air	1.1%
If they are availed on online or virtual platforms	0.8%
An assurance that county will consider our opinions (no results seen from past participations)	0.8%
Assurance that I will have a chance to speak or comment or contribute	0.8%

Table 20 presents findings on the three sub-indicators for *Output 2.3: Citizens' knowledge and skills in devolved governance and policy processes enhanced*. On the first indicator, "*percentage of citizens who are aware of devolved governance processes*", the findings indicate that the proportions manifested a marginal shift from 75.3% at the baseline review to 77.6% realized at the endterm review. At the regional front, the findings indicate that communities from the Western region had highest awareness J (93.0%) followed by the Northern region at 82.0%. Nairobi region reported an awareness score of 77.4% while the Coastal region had the least proportion of citizens reporting awareness of devolved governance processes at 62.5%. On the second indicator, "*percentage reached with civic education on devolution*", the findings indicate that the proportions manifested a significant gain from 16.8% reported at the baseline review to 32.5% realized at the endterm review. At the regional front, the findings indicate that communities from the Western region had highest reach at 44% followed by the Northern region at 43.4%. Coastal region reported a reach score of 22.8% while the Nairobi region had the least proportion of citizens reporting being reached with civic education on devolution at 13.2%. On the third indicator, "*percentage of citizen participating in extractive industries in target counties*", the findings indicate that the proportions manifested a significant decline from 11.7% reported at the baseline review to 8.1% realized at the endterm review. At the regional front, the findings indicate that communities from the Western region, Northern region, and Coastal region had nearly equal proportion of household members engaging in extractive activities; with Nairobi region reporting 4.6%. On the first indicator, the project fell short of the set target of increasing awareness by 80% above the baseline reported value. On the second indicator, the project surpassed the set endline target of 6.9% by nearly five-fold by reporting 32.5% reach as at the

end line. On the third indicator, the project fell short of the set target of increasing engagements in extractive activities by 10%, above the baseline reported value. Overall, the findings of Table 20 indicate that civic education on devolution did not attain the required reach. The proportion of citizens reached through civic education nearly doubled from 16.8% to 32.5%. The number of those participating in awareness campaigns on extractives declined, way below the project's target. Northern and Western regions had shown impressive results on the three sub-indicators as compared to the Coastal and Nairobi regions. Output 2.3 indicators were adversely affected by the COVID-19 pandemic where certain activities slowed down while others could not take place in time.

Table 20: Citizens' knowledge and skills in devolved governance and policy processes enhanced

Output 2.3:	Citizens' knowledge and skills in devolved governance and policy processes enhanced.		
Indicator 1:	% of citizens who are aware of devolved governance processes.		
	Baseline Review	**Midterm Review**	**End Term Review**
	75.3%	71%	77.6%
			Northern region = 82.0%; Coastal region = 62.5%; Western region = 93.0%; Nairobi region = 77.4%
Indicator 2:	% of citizens reached with civic education on devolution.		
	Baseline Review	**Midterm Review**	**End Term Review**
	16.8%	12%	32.5%
			Northern region = 43.4%; Coastal region = 22.8%; Western region = 44.0%; Nairobi region = 13.2%
Indicator 3:	% of citizen participating in extractive industries in target counties.		
	Baseline Review	**Midterm Review**	**End Term Review**
	11.7%	5%	8.1%
			Northern region = 9.0%; Coastal region = 8.3% Western region = 8.7%; Nairobi region = 4.6%

Finally, the project was supporting CSOs to be effective in addressing governance issues. The findings of Figure 11 indicate that there was marginal improvement in the proportion of citizens perceiving the CSOs to be "effective" in responding to emerging governance. The findings indicate that the proportion of respondents expressing satisfaction with the work of CSOs increased from 69% reported at the midterm review to 74.6% reported at the endterm review. This marginal improvement was attributed to the financial and technical support offered to the CSOs through the project's funding facility.

"The civil society organizations have played an important role in addressing emerging governance issues and challenges like exposing corrupt practices, conducting civic education on the constitution of Kenya 2010, exposing procurement fraud, Nepotism and Tribalism in hiring of county personnel."
~ FGD Discussant, Kilifi County

Figure 11: Effectiveness of Civil Society Organizations in responding to Governance Issues (N=1,162)
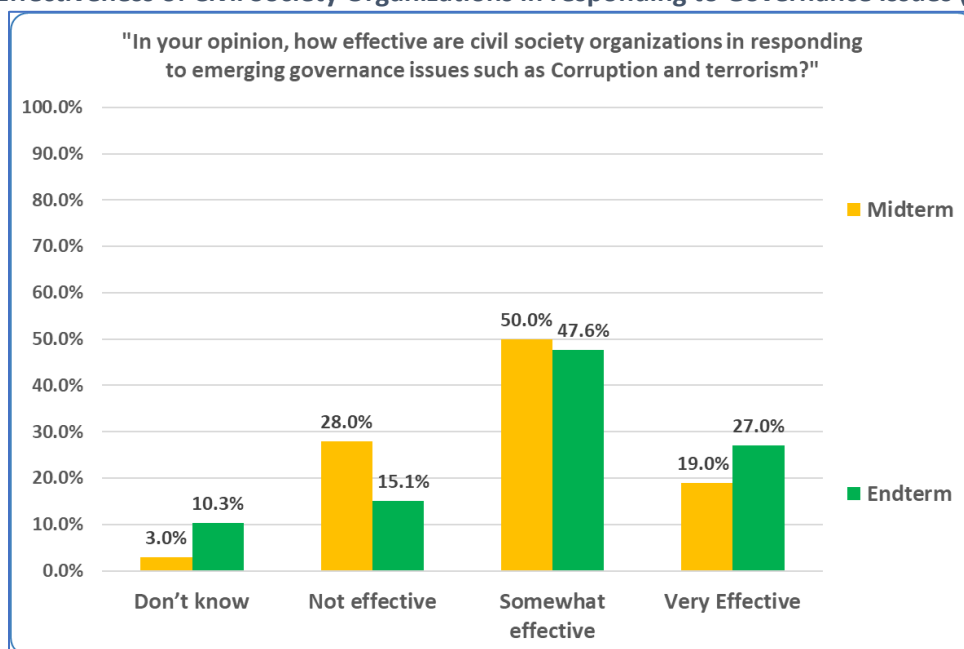
3.5.3. Outcome 3: Improved organizational performance, sustainability and enabling environment for CSOs in Kenya

Table 21 presents findings on satisfaction scores with the project's efforts to build capacity in core operational areas of the Amkeni-supported CSOs. The findings indicate that a majority of key informants from the sampled CSOs were satisfied with the support they had received from *Amkeni Wakenya* in regard to building their internal capacity for Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA) [85.4%]; monitoring and evaluation (81.8%); open data systems (70.9%); and financial management (87.3%).

Table 21: Satisfaction on project's efforts to build capacity in core operational areas

"Amkeni Wakenya project has been building capacity in several areas. How satisfied are you with the project's efforts to build capacity in the following areas?"					
	Dissatisfied	Neutral	Satisfied	Very satisfied	Total (N=55)
	%	%	%	%	%
a) Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)	1.8	12.7	43.6	41.8	100.0
b) Monitoring and Evaluation	5.5	12.7	60.0	21.8	100.0
c) Open Data system	3.6	25.5	58.2	12.7	100.0
d) Financial management	0.0	12.7	56.4	30.9	100.0

Table 22 presents results on Outcome 3: *Improved organizational performance, sustainability and enabling environment for CSOs in Kenya*. The interventions were designed to promote a conducive and enabling environment for civil society to thrive and freely pursue their respective mandates. Consequently, it is expected that there will be improved knowledge, skills, and competency among the staff of CSO partners, enhanced organizational capabilities and sustainability. There was limited data to qualify the key outcome indicators but nevertheless, considerable progress was made in regard to this outcome going by the satisfaction scores presented in Table 21 above.

Table 22: Outcome 3: Improved organizational performance, sustainability and enabling environment for CSOs in Kenya.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline Survey (2017)	Midterm Survey (2020)	Enderm Survey (2022)	Remarks
Outcome 3: Improved organizational performance, sustainability and enabling environment for CSOs in Kenya.	Rating of the enabling environment for CSOs in Kenya (CIVICUS Index).	0.43	-	-	There was no data available to qualify the indicator. Last assessment was done in 2013.
	Number of targeted CSOs whose Capacity Performance Index (CPI) score has improved.	50%	60%	81.4%	Endterm score was computed by taking average of the satisfaction scores with the project's efforts to build capacity in the areas of HRBA, M&E, Open data systems, and financial management

Output 3.1: *Enabling policy and legal frameworks on civil society adopted and implemented with adequate PBO participation*; was partially achieved with the targets for one of the key indicators being fully achieved and for the second indicator being partially achieved. As shown in Table 23, participation in policy development discourses was achieved through scoping missions. The specific objectives of the scoping missions included: undertaking a comprehensive stakeholder mapping; soliciting buy-in from key stakeholders, particularly civil society organizations and county governments; documenting proposed project interventions focused on improving the enabling environment for civil society and; designing appropriate project interventions to advocate for rights, promote HRBA and advance civic space engagement in collaboration with the key stakeholders.

Table 23: Output 3.1: Enabling policy and legal frameworks on civil society adopted and implemented with adequate PBO participation.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline Survey (2017)	Midterm Survey (2020)	Enderm Survey (2022)	Remarks
Output 3.1: Enabling policy and legal frameworks on civil society adopted and implemented with adequate PBO participation.	Percentage of supported CSOs participating in policy development discourses.	0%	25%	25%[26]	This was fully achieved. Four scoping missions were conducted across Kilifi, Kwale, Turkana, and Kitui Counties.
	Number of laws and policies on PBOs adopted	0	1	1[27]	This was partially achieved. As at end of 2022, even though the PBO Act was yet to be operationalized, advocacy efforts towards the same were ongoing

As per Table 24, results for indicators on Output 3.2 indicate that there were gains realized in regard to improving the regulatory environment of CSOs with the focus being engaging with duty-bearer institutions (regulators) to improve their responsiveness to CSOs' needs and demands. This was evidenced by successful organization of CSO interaction forums; and the fact that 100% of *Amkeni Wakenya* supported

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[26] As per 2021 Amkeni Wakenya Annual Report
[27] Scoping missions were conducted on the operationalization of the PBO Act

were able to submit annual returns to the regulator. *Amkeni Wakenya* supported the NGO Board to develop and implement its *Reengagement with CSOs strategy*. The strategy had sought to win over the confidence of CSOs after years of tensions following series of negative regulatory actions taken against NGOs deemed to be critical of the State. Alongside this, Amkeni supported CSO-led advocacy efforts towards operationalization of the PBO Act and promotion of self-regulatory mechanisms at the sub-national levels. Later towards end of second phase Amkeni Wakenya Phase II, the project supported the NGO Board to finalize the development of its Enterprise and Resources Planning (ERP) system. Additionally, the Board's staff were trained on the system to ensure that they were adequately equipped to discharge their mandate to Kenyan citizens.

Table 24: Output 3.2: Capacity of PBO Authority to discharge its mandate to PBO sector enhanced.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline Survey (2017)	Midterm Survey (2020)	Enderm Survey (2022)	Remarks
Output 3.2: Capacity of PBO Authority to discharge its mandate to PBO sector enhanced.	% of supported CSOs annual returns submitted and reviewed by the CSO regulator.	0	100%	100%	100% of Amkeni Wakenya CSOs submitted annual returns
	Rating of the PBO Authority as an enabler for CSOs.	Poor	Satisfactory	The rating remains satisfactory	This was fully achieved. In 2020, the project supported the NGO Board in successfully convening 5 regional forums to hear concerns from regulated CSOs. Over 500 NGOs participated in engagement forums with the NGO Board and openly expressed satisfaction with the Board's handling of regulatory issues

Results for indicators on Output 3.3 were premised on the PBO Act (2013) which envisages the establishment of a PBO Federation as a voluntary self-regulatory body for registered PBOs. The Federation is required to establish County PBO Networks to promote self-regulation at that level. Presently the National Council of NGOs is supposed to be the self-regulatory forum for NGOs, but it has descended into perpetual wrangles and factionalism. During the period under review, Amkeni supported the Civil Society Reference Group (CSRG) to promote self-regulatory efforts of PBOs. The CSRG organized PBO leaders' meetings in five (5) counties and facilitated the establishment of County PBO Networks. Through this intervention, the CSRG was able to train over 1,500 PBO leaders on key elements of self-regulation as per the PBO Act. By so doing, the CSRG established a pool of civic space advocacy champions in the respective counties, expected to spearhead advocacy campaigns for operationalization of the PBO Act in 2022 and beyond. Table 25 indicate that the targets for Output 3.3 were fully realized.

Table 25: Output 3.3: CSO self-regulation mechanisms established and supported.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline Survey (2017)	Midterm Survey (2020)	Enderm Survey (2022)	Remarks
Output 3.3: CSO self-regulation mechanisms established and supported.	Number of CSO self-regulation mechanisms established and maintained on an annual basis.	0	1	1	This was fully achieved. During the project implementation cycle, five (5) county CSO networks were established under auspices of CSO Reference Group; and 1,540 CSO leaders were trained on self-regulation mechanisms under PBO Act in five (5) counties
	Level of CSO satisfaction with the role of CSO self-regulation.	Good	Good	Good	This was fully achieved.

Lastly, the results for indicators on Output 3.4 indicate that the project achieved set targets in regards building internal capacities of the CSOs as well as foster development of in-grown sustainability mechanisms. With support from partners, Amkeni organized workshops for both new and existing grantees targeted at imparting knowledge and skills on project and financial management pertinent to implementation of UNDP programmes. The workshops also provided an opportunity for the PMU to provide technical assistance to the grantees as they finalized their respective proposals, budgets and M&E frameworks. As a result, the CSOs grantees commenced implementation of their respective projects in compliance with UNDP requirements. It was therefore expected that the CSO's were ready and competent enough to fulfil their contractual obligations to Amkeni. However, from routine capacity assessments that were carried out by the PMU, it would emerge that some of the grantees would reveal significant risk emanating from gaps in their respective project and financial management systems and operations. This would be promptly remedied. As at end of 2022, all the supported CSOs were fully compliant to Amkeni reporting and contractual guidelines. To promote organizational sustainability of the CSOs, Amkeni required the grantees to allocate at least 5% of the project budget to financing sustainability initiatives, which sought to generate income or institute specific capacity assets that would place the grantee on a sustainability trajectory. All grantees procured assorted equipment meant for income generation or recurrent expenditure reduction. The most commonly procured equipment included tents, chairs, public address systems and ICT equipment. In addition, Amkeni allowed grantees to budget for internal capacity building interventions, targeting their own staff for improved internal capacity and sustainability. For instance, by allowing the grantees to budget for capacity development interventions, staff from among grantees undertook training courses on access to justice, project management and financial management. This output's indicators were thus fully achieved.

"The project also supported the organization in strengthening policies, and organizational structures. A Human Resources Policy, Anti-Corruption Manual, Procurement Policy etc were all adopted during the project. The process of registering the organization as a Charitable Trust was initiated during the project period, and is now complete. The organization has thus evolved from a Community Based Organization to a Charitable Trust." ~
CSO KII Respondent, Call 1 Grantee

Table 26: Output 3.4: Critical capacities for organizational development, impact and sustainability among CSOs enhanced.

Expected Results (Outcomes & outputs)	Indicators	Baseline Survey (2017)	Midterm Survey (2020)	Enderm Survey (2022)	Remarks
Output 3. 4: Critical capacities for organizational development, impact and sustainability among CSOs enhanced.	% of CSO's fulfilling their contractual obligations to Amkeni.	0	100%	100%	This was fully achieved. As at end of 2022, all the IPs had sufficient operational systems in place with each IP having at least all core staff (project manager, finance officer). In addition, all quarterly IP reports were being submitted on the online system. Over 320 activity reports had been submitted in the ODK Platform.
	% of supported CSOs having operational systems in place (e.g., financial, project management, administrative and HR)	0	100%	100%	This was fully achieved. As at end of 2022, all the IPs had sufficient operational systems in place with each IP having at least all core staff (project manager, finance officer). 81.4 per cent of the sampled CSOs were satisfied with the project's efforts to build capacity in the areas of HRBA, M&E, Open data systems, and financial management
	% of supported CSOs generating at least 10% of their annual budget internally	0	50%	100%[28]	Target fully achieved. As at end of 2022, all CSOs had a sustainability component in their budget (5% of annual budget) to be self-financed

Table 27 provides a summary of key issues identified by the CSO survey respondents as "key issues they liked" about the *Amkeni Wakenya* programme. The issues provide a summary of key impact areas that the grantees have derived from UNDP and donor partners.

Table 27: Key issues identified by the CSO survey respondents as "issues they liked about Amkeni Programme"

- Informative in stakeholders' engagements
- Technical approach grounded in supporting partners implement quality programs through continuous support supervision.
- To identify and strengthen partners best practices, improving partner ideas including scaling up through sharing
- Targeting of grassroots organizations with limited access to mainstream funding opportunities
- Transparency and openness of implementation teams
- Access to support from the UNDP Program Officers and team at large who are hands on during program implementation.
- Capacity building relating to programming and administration
- Peer Learning and capacity strengthening of implementing partners
- Quarterly Learning Platforms (QLP) for harnessing lessons and sharing experiences from implementation of CSOs projects.
- The effectiveness of the programme towards empowering the community and in particular the women.
- Responsiveness to the needs of beneficiaries / Inclusion of minorities in mainstream programming
- The Online reporting platform

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[28] As per 2021 Amkeni Wakenya Annual Report

- The flexibility in which the project was designed. It recognized that certain contexts are fluid and therefore need may arise iteration and adaptiveness (The flexibility of the programme workplans)
- Empowerment of communities on legal aid service
- Most PWDs were able to know their rights and get access to information.
- Timely feedback on project related issues including approval of budget reviews
- Longer project period which allows for the attainment of more results
- The program's consideration of key citizen-centric themes and continuity of the programmes over years.
- Effective networking with the duty bearers

3.6 Efficiency

3.6.1 Financial Resource Efficiency

To improve delivery, the project used several cost-cutting measures. Area programming, for example, resulted in the establishment of regional offices in Mombasa, Garissa, and Kisumu, but the latter is still supervised from Nairobi. Apart from lowering the operational costs of travelling from Nairobi to several counties, this brought the grantees and targeted communities closer together. This strengthened the project's capacity to provide more hands-on and timely support to grantees via the SPAs in charge of these regional offices. The adoption of joint monitoring visits with development partners resulted in cost savings when Amkeni implemented cost recovery on the days when staff members were involved in supporting such activities, hence lowering project overhead expenses.

The joint programming effort under the aegis of UN Programming also helped Amkeni in lowering its operational expenses and making some savings. The UNDP Country Office designated Amkeni as a one-stop shop for Civil Society Engagement, and other programmes were encouraged to work with Amkeni when a CSO component was required in their Annual Work Plans (AWPs). Examples of projects in which the project was involved include Norway's FCDC award through the Integrated Support to Devolution project, the SPAIS project, the Cross-Border project, and the JSB grants project.

The UNDP Amkeni project was based on its Direct Implementation Modality (DIM) and relied on economies of scale and UNDP procurement practices to reduce operating expenses. As a result of the DIM, UNDP had more control over the project's progress and outcome. This helped ensure that the project activities were completed on time and within budget. Besides ensuring that the project's goals were aligned with the UNDP's overall goals and objectives, direct implementation allowed UNDP to make changes to the project as needed, which was useful in situations where the project's scope or requirements changed.

The project used UNDP's Procurement Unit for all of its needs, resulting in cost reductions. This resulted in reduced complexity. Having a single point of contact for procurement simplified the process and helped Amkeni reduce the number of stakeholders involved in the process. Moreover, the single Procurement Unit coordinated and managed the procurement process more effectively, reducing the likelihood of delays or errors resulting in economies of scale and negotiating better prices for goods and services. As well, there was better monitoring and control of spending, helping to ensure that the project stayed within budget.

To simplify operations and boost efficiency, lean principles such as waste elimination and value maximization were used by the project management. This led to faster completion times and lower costs while ensuring that resources were allocated to areas that had the greatest impact on the final product

or service. The project also encouraged team members to collaborate and communicate, which aided in the identification and resolution of problems in a timely and effective manner.

The project emphasized adaptability and flexibility, enabling teams to adjust to changes and create value quickly and often. For example, the Covid-19 epidemic allowed for improved innovation and networking, reducing costs for many CSOs. To continue their work, several CSOs developed online monitoring tools. The project also included unique grant monitoring techniques, such as e-approaches (virtual monitoring), in which each area organized the activities of virtual grantees. This ensured that implementation was not hampered.

3.6.2 Administrative Procedures and Implementation Mechanisms

The project was cooperatively managed by the Project Management Unit in Nairobi, led by the Project Manager. Its components included a finance and grants management team, an M&E team, and a capacity-building officer who managed the project's capacity-building initiatives. The PMU was bolstered by four Senior Project Associates (SPAs) who lead the three regional offices created to assist the Coast, Western, Nairobi (also including adjoining counties), and Northern areas. The entire team collaborates to ensure efficient and successful project management.

The Project Management Unit (PMU) was responsible for overseeing and coordinating the various aspects of the project. It was to play a crucial role in ensuring that the project is completed on time, within budget, and to the satisfaction of all stakeholders. The PMU was in charge of project planning, resource allocation, risk management, and monitoring and reporting on project progress. It also serves as the main point of contact between the project team and project stakeholders, and is responsible for communicating project status and addressing any issues that may arise. Overall, the PMU plays a vital role in ensuring the successful completion of a project. Given Amkeni project's magnitude, coordination between the PMU and other UN agencies and programmes was nonetheless insufficient. The project lacked regular formal technical and policy discussions between the PMU.

Consistent administrative procedures in the project helped to ensure that all project activities were carried out consistently and efficiently. This reduced delays, misunderstandings, and errors that can occur when different team members are using different procedures. Additionally, harmonizing administrative procedures ensured that all project stakeholders were aware of the procedures that are in place, which improved communication and collaboration among team members. Furthermore, the consistent and efficient administrative process helped to reduce costs and improve the overall performance of the project, ensuring timely completion of activities and on budget.

Monitoring and Evaluation (M&E) was a key implementation mechanism in the effective management of the Amkeni project and it had an M&E system that was used to track progress and measure success, allowing for adjustments to be made as necessary. The project used a Results-Based Management approach and had a log frame against which it reported progress along with outcomes and output indicators. The log frame however went through several revisions. The first was developed in 2015 at the beginning of the project, but owing to financial issues encountered over the first two years, a revised Project Document (PRODOC) was developed in 2018 to refocus the project. Following that, a redesigned log frame was created, which also made the data more quantifiable. The project also had a separate a log-frame for its work supported by the EU (PLEAD).

Regular monitoring and evaluation visits were made among grantees to measure progress and provide mentoring support in identified areas of need. The M&E specialist was helped in this function by Senior Project Associates based in the regions. The periodic M&E visits allowed the project teams to assess the grantees' reports and provide recommendations on areas for improvement. The project also conducted joint monitoring visits with UNODC, which was also implementing the PLEAD programme, a noteworthy move toward improving collaboration, creating synergies, and resolving any impediments to achieving outcomes. As a result of regularly reviewing and analyzing project progress and performance, the project was able to identify areas for improvement and optimize delivery.

In 2015, an online M&E system was created, which became fully operational in 2016 and was upgraded in 2020. The implementing partners used the web portal to create their quarterly and annual reports, which were then reviewed and commented on by the Senior Project Associates. These reports were completed and delivered to the M&E specialist. While this simplified access to the aggregated reports via the portal, several issues were identified. First, the partners' late report submission, and insufficient ability in creating meaningful reports remained a concern. Second, most reporting occurred at the activity level, thus the need to assist partners with results-based reporting.

Learning was an important component of the project, and it took place formally at quarterly learning forums. Before the learning forums, the PMU assessed capacity needs to identify gaps and then defined major theme areas to be addressed based on grantee challenges/opportunities. Following that, the PMU created packages, with qualified facilitators invited to work with the implementing partners. Annual review meetings were used to reflect on project strategies, report on accomplishments, produce and share learning, and resolve any emergent difficulties. CSO leadership reached during this evaluation reported satisfaction with the project's learning component. CSOs explicitly said that they engaged with and learned from one another through the various learning spaces.

3.6.3 Utilization of the comparative advantages of the UNDP

The comparative advantages of UNDP, such as its universality, neutrality, voluntary and grant nature of contributions, multilateralism, and special mandates were utilized in a variety of ways in the project context. One key advantage of UNDP's universality is that it allowed the project to bring together resources and expertise from a wide range of countries and partners to support its development efforts. This included working with the Kenyan government, other UN agencies, and civil society organizations to address the project's development objectives.

UNDP's neutrality was also important, as it allowed the Amkeni Wakenya project to work with all stakeholders in the country to promote inclusive and sustainable development. This was particularly important in working to support justice, peace, and reconciliation efforts. The voluntary and grant-making nature of UNDP's contributions was also beneficial to the project, as it allowed it to respond quickly to changing development needs and to work closely with local CSO partners to design and implement activities that are tailored to the specific context of the counties where they operate. UNDP's mandate to support multilateralism was also important to the project, as it worked to bring together different actors and partners to address a range of development challenges. This included working closely with other UN agencies and organizations to support efforts to achieve the Sustainable Development Goals (SDGs) in Kenya. Finally, UNDP's special mandates, including its mandate to support democratic governance and to promote gender equality and the empowerment of women, were important for Amkeni Wakenya. The project worked to support efforts to strengthen democratic institutions, promote gender equality, and empower women and girls across the country.

3.7 Impact

3.7.1 Positive & Negative, Direct & Indirect and Intended & Unintended Changes

Access to justice is a crucial aspect of the rule of law, which is essential for the protection of human rights and the promotion of sustainable development. The increased access to justice resulting from Amkeni project activities has led to greater protection of individual rights. Individuals who now have access to justice, reported better ability to assert their legal rights and seek redress for violations. Besides, they now have increased trust in the justice system. The respondents reached in an FGD in Kisumu for instance reported feeling that the justice system is accessible and responsive to their needs, they now have trust in the system and participate in it. This has translated to a reduction in crime as reported by the CEO of CSO Network. Individuals are now able to resolve disputes through legal channels, thus are less likely to resort to illegal or violent means to seek justice.

At least the majority of the participants also reported improved social stability as a result of the increased access to justice. Participants reached in Wajir reported that access to justice has helped to promote social stability by addressing grievances and resolving conflicts in a peaceful and orderly manner. The functional justice system has also contributed to economic development by protecting property rights, enforcing contracts, and fostering a stable business environment in the community.

The increased respect for human rights in the different communities reached by the project has led to improved overall well-being and quality of life for individuals, as they can live free from discrimination and abuse as reported by FGD participants in Mombasa. They now enjoy greater equality and fairness, as people's rights are increasingly protected and upheld. In Marsabit, project beneficiaries reported enhanced social cohesion and stability, as community members can trust and rely on one another and the government to respect their rights. This is besides the greater political stability and democratic participation reported by beneficiaries from Nairobi, as individuals can freely express their opinions and participate in the political process without fear of retribution.

Beneficiaries reached in Mombasa reported that making justice provisions more pro-poor has helped to reduce poverty and inequality in society. This is a result of the project making legal services and resources more accessible to low-income individuals and communities, through legal aid. Additionally, pro-poor justice (legal aid) provisions have "*helped to promote greater fairness and equity in the legal system, which has helped to build trust and confidence in the institutions of justice*" …. **Prisons Officer, Shimo la Tewa**. Other reported benefits of legal aid services include improved access to legal education, greater protection for human rights, and reduced crime and violence.

Nonetheless, according to certain key informants, access to justice for disadvantaged and vulnerable populations remains a barrier, owing mostly to the high expense of seeking justice. There is on the other hand an emerging downside to people being aware of their rights. Some people are using their awareness for ulterior motives.

> *"…if I give you a good example, there is one man, who was imprisoned because the women who framed him knew that a sexual offense is a capital offense and she was not happy with the man. She decided to frame him that the he had had sex with a minor. The man was imprisoned for 24 years. So, the sensitization is there and it is very high and the biggest number of the public are using them wrongly…"* ~ **Key informant,**

As a result of the effective citizen engagement mechanism reported for instance in the Northern region (80.4% satisfaction) and Western region (60.0% satisfaction), there is increased transparency and

accountability in government decision-making as well as greater public trust and confidence in government institutions. In Kisumu, respondents reported more informed and inclusive decision-making that takes into account the diverse perspectives and needs of citizens, especially as a result of participation in the county government budgeting processes. This has resulted in greater community ownership and buy-in for projects and initiatives. This is besides the improved public services and policies that are now more responsive to community needs. In Wajir, respondents report increased participation and empowerment of marginalized and underrepresented groups as a result of the effective citizen engagement mechanism put in place by the county government. As a result, "*we have a reduction in social and political tensions, conflicts and mistrust in our community*" ~ **FGD Participant, Wajir**

However, it is also important to note that the engagement mechanisms, in themselves, did not guarantee these positive outcomes, but rather it was the design, implementation, and practice of the mechanism that shaped the outcome. The adoption and implementation of enabling policy and legal frameworks by civil society organizations (CSOs) helped to create a more conducive environment for CSOs to operate in, allowing them to more effectively advocate for their causes, provide services to their communities, and hold the government accountable. It also helped to strengthen the legal and institutional framework for CSOs, by providing a clear and consistent set of rules and regulations for them to operate under. This helped to protect CSOs from arbitrary interference by the government and ensured that they were able to carry out their work without fear of retaliation.

In addition, the adoption and implementation of enabling policy and legal frameworks also helped to promote transparency and accountability in government, by providing a means for CSOs to monitor County government actions and advocate for greater accountability. In Mombasa, this for instance helped to ensure that the county government policies and programs were responsive to the needs of citizens and communities and that public resources were used effectively and efficiently.

The NGO coordination board improved its capacity in change management as a result of the support from Amkeni Wakenya. This included support with the transition from the NGO board to the Public Benefits Organization Authority, particularly in decentralizing their systems. Amkeni Wakenya also supported the board to develop an ERPC that was almost completed as at end of year 2022 and that would enhance the reach of their services to the county level. Amkeni Wakenya therefore played a significant role in improving the relationship between the NGO coordination board, Civil Society Organizations (CSOs), and the government, as demonstrated by the support they provided. This enabled the decentralization of the board's systems, which, in turn, could enhance the board's service delivery to the county level and potentially strengthen their collaboration with CSOs and the government. Amkeni Wakenya's role in facilitating cooperation among the NGO coordination board, CSOs, and the government was therefore critical in expanding the civic space and promoting civil society's participation in governance and development processes.

However, it was important to note that the implementation of such frameworks may also have negative impacts, for example, when the government through its regulatory organs e.g., the NGO Board uses these frameworks to limit the space for civil society, or when CSOs are co-opted by powerful actors (e.g., political parties) to further their own interests.

3.8 Sustainability

Sustainability measures the extent to which benefits of initiatives continue after external assistance has come to an end" (UNDP 2019). This section, as part of the presentation of findings from the evaluation of

the Amkeni Wakenya project, focuses on the overall long-term viability of the gains made by the project. In this regard, it sought to assess the extent to which approaches, strategies, interventions and results of the project are likely to continue beyond the life of the project, and more so, without continued reliance on the support of the project. The evaluation team measured the project's performance in sustainability starting from design through planning, to implementation. At the same time, the evaluation considered the multidimensional nature of sustainability, taking into account, the overall likelihood of sustainability in light of financial, institutional framework and governance as well as environmental sustainability, where applicable.

3.8.1 Project design and sustainability

From a project design perspective, the evaluation sought to establish if the project, at the design stage, took cognizance of sustainability as vital component of the project and therefore, embedded it in the design. Review and analysis of the project document clearly showed that Amkeni Wakenya project's strategic focus was, access to justice and realization of human rights; entrenching human rights-centered and accountable devolved governance; promoting an enabling environment for CSOs and; building the capacity of CSOs to respond effectively to contemporary governance issues. To achieve these, the project mainly used *grant-making, capacity building, and learning & knowledge management.* Overall, these three strategies, together with specific objectives and goal sets up the project on a longer-term vision beyond the immediate activities and their immediate-intermediate deliverables. Moreover, the project was a product of an elaborate stakeholder engagement exercise with the proposals coming directly from the CSOs.

In regard capacity building towards access to justice and the realization of human rights, findings from the evaluation demonstrated that, through the multi-pronged approaches that the project used, millions of the most vulnerable populations targeted by the project were able to access justice and realize their rights. Of critical importance is the potential for sustainability of these achievement over a period beyond the life of the second phase of the Amkeni Project. The implementation through COSs and more so, those embedded at the grassroot and specifically those most-suited to implement selected activities related to their mandates encourages the sustained ownership once the gains start trickling in as-the evaluation established-they have, in this project.

Additionally, regarding grant-making, the approach was meant to broaden the funding base and alternatives for implementing partners, subsequently giving them a level of financial self-reliance. Their ability to rely on their own mechanisms to finance interventions initiated by the project is necessary for them to wean off the support of Amkeni Wakenya while carrying on with its ambitions and benefits.

Furthermore, findings from the evaluation indicate that shared leaning and knowledge management enabled the CSOs to come up with innovations to improve their effectiveness and ability to cope with emerging challenges. A case in point is the online SGBV case registration and monitoring application that developed during the COVID-19 epidemic to overcome the government restrictions on mobility and physical interactions. Besides, through the project's assistance, the NGO Board significantly improved in their relationship with CSOs, capacity and effectiveness, part of which is the ability to execute its mandate of ensuring an enabling environment, and expansion of the civic space, in order for civil society to thrive.

> *"…. through the partnership with the UNDP, we were able to revive our relationship with the sector stakeholders. We had a very bad relationship with the stakeholders…we held some forums called engagement forums. We held several of them across the country. Now they see us as more supportive, more facilitative. …we have a very good relationship now with the NGOs…previously, they used to view us as a police department that's supposed to police them in terms of what they do…"*

3.8.2. Institutional sustainability

In regard to capacity building, evidence suggested a correlation between the enhanced capacity of project beneficiaries and project sustainability. Paralegals were trained and developed the capacity on reporting violations, provision of legal awareness and advice, and case resolution through Alternative Dispute Resolution (ADR). These gains in paralegal knowledge and capacity would not only have a ripple effect as more people in the target populations would be able to access these services if and when they need it, but these gains will also last beyond the life of the project.

Amkeni Wakenya supported CSOs in creating grassroots citizen structures for engaging with duty bearers while pursuing claims through systematic and sustained advocacy to enable citizens to claim entitlement and liberties from duty bearers. The approach of creating and strengthening citizen structures from the grassroots would likely have them strongly embedded in the communities in which they were set and give them a lifeline well beyond the life of the project. The NSAs made significant progress towards eliminating grassroots level as well as systemic loopholes that impede access to justice. This was possible due to the improved capacity of the NSAs thereby enabling them to either receive cases or do active case finding and design appropriate interventions on a case-by-case basis to address them. These "home-grown" solutions to systemic problems had the likelihood of lasting beyond the life of the project.

Additionally, by influencing the formulation or review of policies and legislations relating to access to justice, Amkeni Wakenya ensured that the enabling legal framework for CSO participation existed, including enhancing the capacity of the regulatory authority, the NGO Coordination Board. These efforts and achievements made would, in return, increase the likelihood of sustainability. Key interventions involved CSOs designing and undertaking activities aimed at accelerating the operationalization of the Legal Aid Act 2016. The key strategy was the provision of legal aid and assistance and promoting alternative dispute resolution (ADR).

The multipronged programmatic approach for delivering legal aid by the CSOs had a likelihood of succeeding in enhancing access to justice and fostering trust in the judicial system amongst the marginalized groups in Kenya beyond the life of the project. The multiple avenues used by CSOs supported by Amkeni Wakenya to deliver legal aid, including the use of trained paralegals who assisted in solving disputes through ADR and sometimes representation in court, the use of legal aid clinics, conducting street law programmes, mobile courts and setting up of legal aid centres were some of the aspects of continued learning and innovation necessary for sustainability.

3.8.3 Financial sustainability

Amkeni Wakenya allowed CSOs grantees to earmark 5% of their budget for sustainability initiatives. Moreover, capacity building of the CSOs on resource mobilization saw an increasing number of targeted CSOs accessing funding from their own initiatives.

"…We attracted resources from UN women. They funded us about six years now. Yeah, just because we started partnering with UNDP, I think people realized that we are a credible, more credible institution…"
~ CSO Survey Key informant Respondent

Additionally, CSOs were empowered with skills on how to develop their own sustainability strategies, underpinned by local resource mobilization and engagement in social enterprises. The Amkeni Wakenya project sought to bolster the financial resource capacity of the civil society organizations so that they can be able to self-fund through innovative social entrepreneurship interventions. The project also did capacity building on grant making through own resource mobilization mechanisms and fundraising. However, it is worth mentioning that although there have been initiatives geared toward enhancing the financial sustainability of the CSOs targeted by the project, the majority of the CSOs surveyed during this evaluation expressed lack of confidence to carry on their duties without support from NGOs

"…As we speak today, the greatest source of funds and the main source of funds of Kituo Cha Sheria and for organizations that I know is the donor funding"
~ **CSO Survey Key informant Respondent**

"…Most of them are not at that level of generating income by themselves. That is why we are trying to bring up this issue of social entrepreneurship by giving them that option to explore other options and see how they can fund-raise…"
~ Key informant, Amkeni Wakenya Project team

To be sustainable, a project ought to be flexible and adaptable to changing circumstances, including shifts in funding, changes in regulations, or new developments in context and programming environment.

3.9. Cross-cutting issues
This section presents the evaluation findings on the project regarding the extent and particular ways the concepts of gender equity and equality and other cross-cutting issues were reflected in the Amkeni Wakenya programming. This evaluation looked at different cross-cutting issues relevant to the project while exploring their integration from the design to implementation. Furthermore, the evaluation looked at the deliberate efforts made by the project to ensure that the objectives set and the results achieved take these cross-cutting issues into account.

3.9.1 Evaluation design and methodology
This evaluation was designed with hindsight to focus particular attention on cross-cutting issues. The TORs for the evaluation explicitly emphasized on cross-cutting issues. The evaluation team incorporated this emphasis in the design and implementation of the evaluation. The evaluation used a mixed-method design and a sampling approach to give a diverse range of stakeholders and beneficiaries of the project a fair chance to participate in the evaluation. This made it possible to collect data and get views from a representative sample of the different subpopulations targeted by the project including the elderly, the youth, male, female, people living with disability, the marginalized and the vulnerable groups. The information was used to cross-check and validate those collected from other the key stakeholders, development partners, duty bearers and the implementation team. The evaluation team also designed data collection tools to ask specific questions to specific target audience and to solicit views that enabled the team to evaluate the project on its merit and achievement in regards to integration of cross cutting issues in its design and implementation.

3.9.2. Project design and programming approach
Amkeni Wakenya project's design and development was anchored on the UNDP programming principles. These principles, namely; a. Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), b. Leave No One Behind (LNOB) –

approach. Gender equality and women empowerment were eventually integrated and mainstreamed during implementation. This evaluation collected and cross-tabulated data from different sources to synthesize and deduce the performance of the Amkeni Wakenya project regarding integrating and mainstreaming cross-cutting issues in every stage of the project cycle, as well as in every component of the project.

At the design stage, a scoping mission was done to identify stakeholders, and potential partners and to assess the operational context to inform the project design. The Amkeni Wakenya project aimed to provide immediate and impactful support to CSO project interventions that target vulnerable groups including but not limited to people living with disabilities (PWDs), the youth, children, minorities, and prisoners. Against this backdrop, the CSOs were carefully selected based on the relevance of their contribution to meeting these principles by targeting those that already had a particular focus on the thematic areas and subpopulations of interest. The project's steering committee is composed of a representation from Council of Governors, a gender, and people with disabilities.

To ensure that there is dedicated attention to the integration and mainstreaming of these principles, specific objectives and targets were set for ease of progress tracking, performance measurement, and evidence generation. This included the selection of indicators to measure, among other progress markers, the number of individuals accessing human rights. In most part, these numbers were disaggregated, by gender, youth and people with disability.

Given the limited resources, the project could only cover 16 out of the 47 counties. This prompted the project design team to take necessary caution in determining the geographical coverage and the specific counties to intervene, to ensure the project reached the most marginalized and vulnerable. In this regard, the project emphasized the use of data and evidence to redirect the programmatic interventions to where they are most relevant and have the potential to make the most impact. For instance, Amkeni Wakenya project dedicated resources towards HRBA as encapsulated in the UNDP principles through "Short-Term Grants on Promoting Access to Legal Aid and Assistance for the Poor and Marginalized Special Interest Groups in Kenya".

To ensure that justice is truly accessible with no one left behind, CSOs supported by Amkeni Wakenya used different delivery methods for legal aid, including the use of legal aid clinics, conducting street law programmes, mobile courts as well as using trained paralegals to assist in dispute resolution through ADR and sometimes representation in court. Since its introduction, a number of inmates had their cases resolved through out-of-court mechanisms and released from prison.

"…Amkeni project has taught human rights in their sessions. Human rights was their major topic so that people can know their rights…"
~ Key informant respondent, Prisons Department, Nairobi region

Through Amkeni Wakenya, supported CSOs partnered with local justice actors to enhance the provision of legal aid to the marginalized and vulnerable members of the targeted communities. More significantly, several legal aid centers were established in targeted counties. These legal aid centers would go a long way in enhancing access to justice through offering free legal advice, legal representation, Alternative Dispute Resolution, and counseling as well as fostering trust in the constitution of Kenya amongst the marginalized groups in Kenya.

3.9.3 Mainstreaming the UN programming principles

The project worked with Center for Rights Education and Awareness Program (CREAW) to train law students on human rights, gender, employment & labor relations, land, family law, children's rights, ADR, client interviews, care, and professional ethics. The students were thereafter taken onboard to provide legal aid to the women living in poverty targeted by the project.

… "For people with disability, they are taken care of more than normal persons. Even with the issue of bathrooms and toilets, they are normally done in a way that they have supporters. Initially, there were no improvements for the disabled people but currently, they are taken care of. They are given priority even where they sleep, eat or even when they have a problem, they are listened to…".
~ Key informant, Paralegal Aid Unit

The project worked with the prison service in Shimo la Tewa, Langata Women prison and in Naivasha Maximum prison. While working with the prisons department, the project championed the mainstreaming of the current UN Standard Rules, best known as the "*Nelson Mandela Rules*". The rules set out the minimum accepted principles and practices in the humane treatment of prisoners and prison management globally.

"… Upholding of human dignity is done now in a manner that is more improved from what we used to have 5 years ago…"
~ Key informant, CSO Survey Informant

Championing the adoption of Nelson Mandela rules has led to improvements in the upholding of human dignity compared to five years ago. Inmates who breach internal norms are not physically beaten and they understand the distinction between privileges and rights. There has been progress in how prison officers interact with convicts in terms of adherence to normal internal regulations. Toward this end, the project trained all prison officers on human rights. Moreover, prison officers can assess low-risk and high-risk criminals and assign labour accordingly. Additionally, there has been improvement regarding respect for the rights of children accompanying their mothers, acknowledging that the perpetrator is the mother, not the kid. There are also clear systems in place for dealing with grievances when they emerge.

To ensure inclusion in policy and governance processes in the counties while keeping an eye on the environment and natural resource management, the project also dedicated effort and resources to advocate for rights-responsive public participation to be established. The project supported the enforcement of economic, social, and cultural rights through participation in round-table also sessions to explore the possibility of advocacy for enactment of law to ensure enforcement and monitoring of Economic and Social Cultural Rights (ESCRs). Moreover, to ensure adequate integration of human rights principles, laws, frameworks and operations governing the extractive industries with meaningful CSO participation, Amkeni Wakenya project did the capacity building of CSOs on human rights-based approach to extractives targeting Turkana and Kitui counties that have ongoing extractives exploration activities.

"…We had a case where we took the county government to court and the county government was compelled to put in place certain institutions with relation to participation of the people in budget making process…"
~ Key informant, CSO Survey

In Kitui county where there is coal mining, the project worked with stakeholders to involve and get the views from the locals on the coal mining industry including agreeing on mechanisms for benefit sharing.

To ensure gender equity and inclusion, the project through respective CSOs in Kitui, conducted capacity building aimed at advocating for the rights of women and minorities. A further indication is the project's support to formulation of a public participation policy that addresses the extractive industry in coal mining in Kitui.

To champion inclusion and Gender Equality, the project targeted more women (60%) than men, due to women's relative vulnerability to SGBV compared to men. In Kisumu, the project had interventions that specifically aimed to address pertinent issues of gender and sexual violence targeting key populations. A case in point is the LGBTQ community who were supported to access justice and human rights. To ensure that no one is left behind in keeping with the principle of "Leave no one Behind". The project gave particular attention to marginalized counties where human development index was lowest. The project also dedicated special focus on different demographic groups including the youth and people with disabilities.

3.9.4. Responding to emerging crises

The evaluation team also assessed the project's performance in the face of some of the major crises that emerged during the implementation period. In this regard, the evaluation focused on assessing the agility of the project to adapt to changing programming environment and the course-correction measures undertaken to ensure the emerging immediate needs of the beneficiary populations are addressed despite not having been part of the design of the project design. This, the evaluation did by looking at some of the key events within the implementation period against the project's implementation trajectory to identify specific interventions and adjustments in response to these events. During the 2016-2022 period, Amkeni Wakenya saw emergence of a number of national, regional and global disasters that threatened to reverse the gains of the projects besides negatively impacting on the lives and livelihoods of the populations targeted by the project. These crises include the global COVID-19 Pandemic, the drought locust invasion and the long drought.

Towards this end, during the COVID-19 pandemic, the project targeted and supported PWDs to establish or revive businesses through Disabled Persons Organizations (DPOs). This provided a safety net enhancing their capacity to cope with the pandemic and its effect on their livelihoods. Additionally, during this period, there was a significant surge in incidences of gender-based violence. Due to flexibility and adaptability of its programming approach, Amkeni Wakenya was able to support a number of counties, especially in the Northern region respond to the increasing cases. For instance, to ensure business continuity in regard to enabling access to justice and legal rights services, an online GBV tracker was developed to help with reporting and tracking of GBV cases.

SECTION 4: LESSONS LEARNT, CONCLUSIONS AND RECOMMENDATIONS

4.1. Lessons Learnt

1. The importance of involving civil society organizations (CSOs) in democratic governance and human rights promotion. The project provided technical and financial support to CSOs, which helped to strengthen their capacity and effectiveness in promoting these issues.

2. The use of grant-making, capacity building and learning & knowledge management as effective program delivery methodologies. These strategies helped to support activities that strengthened participatory democracy, social justice, the rule of law, and protection of human rights.

3. The need for an enabling environment for CSOs in order for them to effectively respond to contemporary governance issues. This includes ensuring that they have the necessary resources and support to carry out their work.

4. The importance of building the capacity of CSOs to respond effectively to contemporary governance issues. This includes training and support in areas such as human rights, democratic governance and community engagement.

5. The effectiveness of partnerships with development partners such as the European Union, the Embassy of Japan and the Netherlands Embassy in achieving project goals. These partnerships helped to bring in additional resources and expertise to support the project's objectives.

6. The importance of addressing issues of access to justice and the realization of human rights, as well as entrenching human rights-centered and accountable devolved governance in order to promote democratic governance and protect citizens' rights.

7. **Enhance capacity building for justice sector stakeholders:** Enhancing the capacity of justice sector stakeholders, such as judges, lawyers, police officers, and court personnel, is crucial for the effective implementation of the rule of law. Future projects should continue to focus on providing specialized training and workshops to build skills, promote ethical conduct, and raise awareness of human rights and gender-sensitive practices. This will contribute to improved professionalism, integrity, and efficiency within the justice system.

8. **Foster collaboration and coordination among stakeholders:** Access to justice and the rule of law require a coordinated effort among various stakeholders, including government institutions, civil society organizations, and the private sector. To this end, Amkeni Wankenya made significant progress as a civil society facility. Future projects should continue to facilitate partnerships, promote information sharing, and create platforms for dialogue and collaboration to ensure a unified and cohesive approach to addressing justice-related challenges.

Monitor and evaluate project outcomes: Establishing a robust monitoring and evaluation (M&E) system is essential for assessing the impact of the project, the effectiveness and efficiency its strategies as well as learning and identifying areas for improvement. The project developed clear indicators to measure

progress, conducted regular assessments, and gathered feedback from beneficiaries and stakeholders. The M&E system was transparent and participatory, allowing for continuous learning and adaptation of project strategies and activities to ensure maximum impact on access to justice and public participation.

4.2 Conclusions

1. The Amkeni Wakenya project addressed the challenges of insufficient protection of rights and freedoms in marginalized communities and has been relevant in design, objectives, and engagement with partners in terms of access to justice and promotion of human rights through enhanced capacities of Civil Society Organizations. The project is thus relevant at two levels; the most vulnerable populations in respective counties and at the level of CSOs that partner with Amkeni Wakenya.

2. There has been an increased level of demands from citizens for access to justice and human rights while evidence of progress on the supply side (duty bearers including national and local government officials) is less obvious.

3. The Alternative Justice System (AJS) policy has been successfully implemented in several counties in Kenya, including Mombasa, Nakuru, Uasin Gishu, Tana River, and Turkana, where mediators and paralegals have been trained by organizations such as Kituo cha Sheria and CEDDG leading to increased awareness of human rights and access to justice among locals.

4. The project has contributed to the achievement of UNDAF outcomes by emphasizing the advancement of the rule of law and enhancing the capabilities of CSOs.

5. The Amkeni Wakenya project is a results-oriented and focused framework that builds on the expected outcomes to address development problems. However, it lacks an impact statement and regularly collected outcome-level data, which is a significant weakness in the project's results framework.

6. The project's design is flexible and responsive and has evolved over time in response to changing circumstances.

7. The project improved awareness of rights and freedoms, while participation in social or community actions to demand respect for rights also improved, with the Northern region being the most active. Access to justice for marginalized and vulnerable communities is still a challenge, largely due to the cost of accessing it.

8. The Amkeni Wakenya project has initiated steps to enhance access to justice, but legal aid programs have not been fully implemented and this has hindered access to justice for the poor. The program managed to provide legal aid and increase awareness of access to justice for citizens in Kenya, through a combination of building capacity, community education, and legal empowerment.

9. The UNDP Amkeni Wakenya project was efficiently delivered having used cost-cutting measures such as area programming, joint monitoring visits with development partners, economies of scale and UNDP procurement practices to improve delivery and lower operational expenses.

10. The project's design and development are anchored on UNDP programming principles, specifically a Human Rights-Based Approach, Leave No One Behind approach, and Gender Equality and Women Empowerment, which were integrated and mainstreamed during implementation.

4.3 Recommendations

1. **Continue to dedicate effort toward improving access to justice for persons with disability:** Although the project made significant contribution in improving access to justice for all, there are still gaps in regard to PLD. There is still more to be done to improve access to justice for persons with disabilities. For example, the design of Milimani Law Court was described as being unfriendly to those with physical impairments. Additionally, those with hearing impairments still have difficulty obtaining justice due to shortage of sign language interpreters.

2. **Increase the inclusion of children in finding solutions to their needs:** Findings from the evaluation indicated that the children and the youth were still not being adequately involved in activities aimed at finding solutions to the issues they face. Therefore, future projects should include more activities that not only target addressing the needs of children and the youth, but also actively involves them in these efforts.

3. **Consider scaling up to other thematic areas including SGBV:** While the overal objective of the Amkeni Wakenya project is good governance and access to justice, perspectives from the stakeholders surveyed indicated a growing need for future projects to consider broadening and dedicating more focus on emerging local priorities, with SGBV featuring at the top.

4. **Consider adjusting programming to align with the shifting global trends:** Findings from the evaluation indicated a substantial shift in programming toward addressing issues of climate change and environmental justice. Amkeni Wakenya, in its future programming should consider remapping the evolution of the global programming landscape in order to align and keep upto date with the changing global agenda. To this end, the project should consider scaling up the initial negotiations with the National Environmental Tribunal, the National Environment Complaints Committee, and the high court, among other relevant entities.

5. **Strengthen legal awareness and education:** To enhance access to justice, it is essential to invest in legal awareness programs targeting vulnerable and marginalized communities. This includes providing information on legal rights, processes, and available resources. Findings from the evaluation indicated that community awareness of the existence of legal aid centres had increased from 0% at the baseline to 14.2% as at the endline, suggesting that the community had recognized the presence and roles played by the legal aid centres, most of which were incubated during the *Amkeni Wakenya* Phase II. In this regard, future projects should continue to support

training for community paralegals and establishing of legal aid clinics to sustain provision of basic legal advice and support.

6. **Promote research and innovation:** Amkeni Wakenya project has used a mix of approaches and partnerships to make significant progress toward achieving its objectives. For example, through partnership with the NGO board, the board has been able to mend relationships with stakeholders in the end-use sector, introduce culture change within the organization, and generate an annual sector report. Overall, the project has had a lot of lessons learnt. Going forward, Amkeni Wakenya should support more research, knowledge generation and learning to ensure evidence base for decision making and quality and improvement.

SECTION 5: ANNEXES

Annex 5.1: Sampling Frames

5.1.1 Lot Sample Distribution and Household Sample Sizes

Code	County	Clusters or Lots			Sample Households		
		Urban	Rural	Total	Urban	Rural	Total
1	Nakuru	2	1	3	50	25	75
2	Uasin-Gishu	2	1	3	50	25	75
3	Kisumu	2	1	3	50	25	75
4	Mombasa	2	1	3	50	25	75
5	Tana River	2	1	3	50	25	75
6	Lamu	2	1	3	50	25	75
7	Garissa	2	1	3	50	25	75
8	Wajir	2	1	3	50	25	75
9	Mandera	2	1	3	50	25	75
10	Marsabit	2	1	3	50	25	75
11	Kwale	2	1	3	50	25	75
12	Kitui	2	1	3	50	25	75
13	Turkana	2	1	3	50	25	75
14	Kilifi	2	1	3	50	25	75
15	Nairobi	2	1	3	50	25	75
	Total				**750**	**375**	**1,125**

5.1.2 Distribution of FGDs in the Project Intervention Counties by Rural/Urban

Code	County	Number of FGDs			Remarks
		Urban	Rural	Total	
1	Nakuru	1	0	1	8 Participants drawn from Nakuru Town & Environs
2	Uasin-Gishu	1	0	1	8 Participants drawn from Eldoret Town & Environs
3	Kisumu	1	0	1	8 Participants drawn from Kisumu Town & Environs
4	Mombasa	1	0	1	8 Participants drawn from Mombasa Island
5	Nairobi	1	0	1	8 Participants drawn from Nairobi Metropolis Area
6	Tana River	0	1	1	8 Participants drawn from 2-3 wards
7	Lamu	0	1	1	8 Participants drawn from Lamu Town
8	Garissa	0	1	1	8 Participants drawn from 2-3 wards
9	Wajir	0	1	1	8 Participants drawn from 2-3 wards
10	Mandera	0	1	1	8 Participants drawn from 2-3 wards
11	Marsabit	0	1	1	8 Participants drawn from 2-3 wards
12	Kwale	0	1	1	8 Participants drawn from 2-3 wards
13	Kitui	0	1	1	8 Participants drawn from 2-3 wards
14	Turkana	0	1	1	8 Participants drawn from 2-3 wards
15	Kilifi	0	1	1	8 Participants drawn from 2-3 wards
	Total	**5**	**10**	**15**	

Key:
Urban Counties ▢
Rural Counties ▢

5.1.3 Sample Distribution for Key Informants Interviews

Level of Assessment	Portfolio	# of Informants
National Level *(Tool Annex 4.2.7)*	UNDP Amkeni Wakenya National Office	1
	Duty bearers including National officials	2
Sub-National Level *(Tool Annex 4.2.5)*	Amkeni Wakenya Regional Lead - Coast	1
	Amkeni Wakenya Regional Lead - Nairobi	1
	Amkeni Wakenya Regional Lead - Northern	1
	Amkeni Wakenya Regional Lead - Western	1
	Duty bearers including County government officials	5
Project Level *(Tool Annex 4.2.6)*	Heads of Partner CSOs	36
	Total	**48**

5.1.4 Sampling Frame for CSOs Survey

#	Organization	Call
1	Alemun Pastoralist Empowerment Initiative	Call 1
2	CARITAS	Call 1
3	Centre for Human Rights and Civic Education	Call 1
4	Diocese of Lodwar	Call 1
5	Echami a Ito	Call 1
6	Haki Yetu St. Patrick's	Call 1
7	Inter- Religious Council of Kenya	Call 1
8	Keeping Alive Societies Hope	Call 1
9	Kwale Youth and Governance Consortium	Call 1
10	Nomads Development Organisation	Call 1
11	Refugee Consortium of Kenya	Call 1
12	TUBAE Africa Development Trust	Call 1
13	Ummah Initiative Group	Call 1
14	National Council of Churches in Kenya	Call 1 & 5
15	Human Rights Agenda (HURIA)	Call 1, 3 and SPAIS
16	Institute of Participatory Development (IPD)	Call 2
17	Kwetu Training Center (KWETU)	Call 2
18	African Gender and Media Initiative Trust (AGEM)	Call 2
19	Kenya Union of the Blind (KUB	Call 2
20	Marsabit Indigenous Organizations Network (MIONET)	Call 2
21	Saku Accountability Forum (SAF)	Call 2
22	Kiunga Youth Bunge Initiative (KYBI)	Call 3
23	Kituo Cha Sheria	Call 3
24	Chana Chena CBO	Call 3
25	MUHURI	Call 3
26	Law Society of Kenya (LSK)	Call 3
27	Legal Resources Foundation Trust (LRF)	Call 3

#	Organization	Call
28	Centre for Rights Education and Awareness (CREAW)	Call 3
29	Wajir Women for Peace (WWFP)	Call 3
30	AridLands Development Focus (ALDEF)	Call 3
31	Samburu Women Trust (SWT)	Call 3
32	Friends of Nomads International	Call 3
33	Saku Accountability Forum	Call 3
34	Alliance of Local Communities in Hardship Areas	Call 3
35	Nomadic Assistance for Peace and Development	Call 3
36	SUPKEM	Call 3
37	Womankind Kenya	Call 3
38	CHRM	Call 3
39	TI-K	Call 3
40	KASH	Call 3
41	Egerton University-	Call 3
42	CLEAR- Kenya	Call 4
43	Albinism Society of Kenya	Call 4
44	HAKI Africa	Call 4
45	Kenya Legal and Ethical Issues Network (KELIN)	Call 4
46	PASUNE	Call 4
47	Council of Imams and Preachers in Kenya (CIPK)	Call 4
48	Raia Development Initiative (RDI)	Call 4 & 6
49	Kwacha Africa	Call 5
50	Little Acts of Kind ness (LAOK)	Call 5
51	Federation of Women lawyers (FIDA- Kenya)	Call 5
52	Youth for Change Action Group (YOFCAG)	Call 5
53	Uhai Lake Forum	Call 5
54	Support for Tropical Initiatives in Poverty Alleviation	Call 5
55	Action in Community Environment	Call 5 & 6
56	Federation of Deaf Women Empowerment Network (FEDWEN)	Call 5 & EIF
57	Blind and Low Vision Network (BLINK)	Call 5 & EIF
58	University of Nairobi- School of Law, Mombasa Campus	Call 6
59	Kenya Alliance of Resident Associations (KARA	Call 6
60	Legal Resources Foundation (LRF)	Call 6
61	Development Concern Initiative (DCI)	Call 6
62	Transparency International- Kenya	Call 6
63	Poverty Eradication Network – CSRG (PEN/CSRG)	EIF
64	Nubian Human Rights Forum (NRF)	EIF
65	Constitution and Reform Education Consortium (CRECO)	EIF
66	Turkana Bio-Aloe Trust	EIF

#	Organization	Call
67	Community Support for Development in Kisumu	EIF
68	NCCK Central Region	Peace Grant
69	Peacenet kenya	Peace Grant
70	Tegla Lorupe Peace Foundation	Peace Grant
71	Western Water and sanitation Forum	Peace Grant
72	Acord Int	Peace Grant
73	Rural AIDS Prevention and Development Organization	Peace Grant
74	Society for International Development	Peace Grant
75	Pastoralist Development Network of Kenya	Peace Grant
76	Kenya Muslim Youth Alliance	Peace Grant
77	Strategies For Northern Development	Peace Grant
78	United Disabled Persons of Kenya	Peace Grant
79	KISTRECH	Peace Grant
80	CSO Network	Peace Grant & 3
81	CEDGG	Peace Grant & 3
82	KECOSCE	Peace Grant & 3
83	Diocese of Kitui Registered Trustees	Peace Grant & Call 1
84	Amnesty International	SPAIS
85	Emerging Leaders Foundation (ELF)	SPAIS
86	Community Advocacy and Awareness Trust (CRAWN Trust)	SPAIS
87	Heath NGOs Network (HENNET)	SPAIS
88	Youth Agenda	SPAIS

Annex 5.2: Evaluation Matrix

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question(s)	Information Source(s)	Scope and Methodology	What this Evaluation will Likely allow the evaluator to Say	Indicators
Relevance	• Do the set of project Results address a) the rights of the communities being targeted; b) the relevant sectorial priorities identified at a national level; and therefore, c) the objectives of the MTPIII and Vision 2030? • Are the stated project objectives consistent with the requirements of rights-holders, in particular, the requirements of most vulnerable populations?	• Project Documents • Assessment and Baseline reports • Amkeni Wakenya staff • Development Partners • Implementing Partners/CSOs • County Government Officials • National Government Officials • Stakeholder Reference Group • Cooperating Partners in the democratic governance sector • NGOs and CBOs and private sector representatives, • Beneficiaries and local communities	• Desk/Literature reviews • Surveys • KIIs • FGDs	• Whether the project/ intervention objectives are appropriate to the needs of the project and how well the design helps realize these needs.	• Level of appropriateness of the intervention • # of project objectives project objectives consistent with the requirements of the most vulnerable populations
	• How relevant and appropriate is the project to the devolved levels of Government				• # Outcomes relevant to devolved governance
	• Are all the target groups appropriately covered by the stated project Results?				• Proportion of target groups covered
	• How has the project contributed to achievement of UNDFA Outcome 1 which aims to ensure that people in Kenya live in a secure, inclusive and cohesive society and more specifically; Output 2.4: Rule of law, justice and legislative institutions have technical and financial capacities to deliver normative inclusive, accountable, equitable services.				• Proportion of those reporting they live in a secure, inclusive and cohesive society • Proportion of CSOs having technical and financial capacities to deliver normative inclusive, accountable, equitable services.
	• How has the project aligned with development cooperation strategies and frameworks of the respective development partners contributing to the Amkeni Wakenya basket?				• # of strategies and frameworks of the respective development partners contributing to the Amkeni Wakenya basket
	• Is there a participatory approach in programming?				• # of stakeholders involved in the implementation and how

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question(s)	Information Source(s)	Scope and Methodology	What this Evaluation will Likely allow the evaluator to Say	Indicators
	• To what extent does the project ensure that gender equality is enjoyed by all especially the most vulnerable women and girls?				• Proportion of the most vulnerable women and girls reporting enjoying gender equality
	• Are human rights adequately addressed throughout the project? To what extent is human rights-based approach applied in programming and planning processes; To what extent is the project strengthening rights-holders participation and duty-bearer's accountability; ensuring that the most vulnerable populations know, demand and enjoy their human rights and reinforcing capacities of duty bearers to respect, protect and guarantee these rights.				• Proportion of most vulnerable populations reporting to know, demand and enjoy their human rights • Proportion of duty bearers reporting reinforcing capacities to respect, protect and guarantee these rights
Effectiveness	• To what extent has the costed 5 year rolling work-plan contributed to effective implementation of the project? • To what extent are outcomes being achieved to date? • What is the likelihood of their being achieved by 2022?	• Project Documents • Amkeni Wakenya staff • Implementing Partners/CSOs • Beneficiaries and local communities	• Desk/Literature review • KIIs • FGDs • Surveys • Field visits/ observation	• Whether the project is effective in realizing the outcomes and outputs set out in the proposal i.e. the extent to which the project objectives and their related outcomes and outputs are being achieved according to the work plans.	• Level of contribution of the work-plan to the effective implementation of the project • Number of Amkeni supported counties with CIDPs that are HRBA compliant • % of Kenyans accessing justice in target counties • Number of target counties that have functional mechanisms for citizen engagement • % of citizens in target counties satisfied with engagement mechanisms

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question(s)	Information Source(s)	Scope and Methodology	What this Evaluation will Likely allow the evaluator to Say	Indicators
					employed by the county government
	• To what extent have effective partnerships and strategic alliances (e.g. national partners, development partners and other external support agencies) been promoted around the project Outcomes?				• Rating of the enabling environment for CSOs in Kenya (CIVICUS Index) • Number of target CSOs whose Capacity performance index (CPI) score has improved • Number of emerging governance issues responded to • % of key stakeholders perceiving civil society response to contemporary governance issues as effective • Rating of Amkeni by CSOs on service delivery to them
	• Have adequate financial resources been mobilised for the project? • Is there a discernible common or collaborative funds mobilisation strategy? • To what extent have administrative procedures been harmonised?	• Project Documents • Amkeni Wakenya staff • Beneficiaries and local communities	• Desk/Literature review • KIIs • FGDs • Surveys • Field visits/ observation	• How efficiently resources (human resources, time, expertise, funds etc.) have been allocated and used to provide the necessary support	• Amount of financial resources mobilised for the project • Amount of discernible common or collaborative funds mobilisation strategy • Efficient management and accountability structures

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question(s)	Information Source(s)	Scope and Methodology	What this Evaluation will Likely allow the evaluator to Say	Indicators
Efficiency	• Are there any apparent cost-minimising strategies that should be encouraged?			to achieve the broader project objectives.	• Project cost-efficiency/ apparent cost-minimising strategies
	• Are the implementation mechanisms (M&E, Resource mobilisation and communications effective in managing the Programme?				• Quality of M&E, Resource mobilisation and communications
	• What is the progress in establishing the PMU and its functionality				• Current status of the PMU and its functionality
	• How efficiently resources/inputs (funds, expertise, time, etc.) have been converted to the project results at output level?				• Burn Rate - utilization of funds, expertise, time, etc as planned at output level
	• To what extent and in what ways have the comparative advantages of the UNDP been utilized in the national context (including universality, neutrality, voluntary and grant-nature of contributions, multilateralism, and the special mandates of UNDP)?				• Level of leverage of stakeholder resources
	• Are there any indications of leakages and how effective is use of domestic resources?				• Rate/level/extent of misuse and leakages of resources
Impact	• What changes – positive or negative, direct or indirect, intended or unintended – did the project foster for the target groups? Which intervention approaches are achieving positive change and why? Are there some that are more impactful than others?	• Project Documents • Assessment and Baseline reports • Amkeni Wakenya staff • Development Partners • Implementing Partners/CSOs • County Government Officials • National Government Officials • Stakeholder Reference Group	• Desk/Literature reviews • KIIs • FGDs • Survey •	• The extent to which the CSOs and beneficiaries are benefiting from the project outputs i.e. whether the project is changing or has changed their lives in any meaningful way.	• % of Kenyans accessing justice in target counties • Number of target counties that have functional mechanisms for citizen engagement • % of citizens in target counties satisfied with engagement mechanisms employed by the county government • % Changes among the target group that can

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question(s)	Information Source(s)	Scope and Methodology	What this Evaluation will Likely allow the evaluator to Say	Indicators
		• Cooperating Partners in the democratic governance sector • NGOs and CBOs and private sector representatives, • Beneficiaries and local communities			reasonably be attributed to or be associated with the project, notably in the realization of goals in the applicable frameworks of development cooperation (PLEAD, UNDAF, CPD, SDG 16).
	• What are the positive or negative, intended, unintended and visible effects of the project on the target groups?				• Visible effects of the project on the target groups
Sustainability	• To what extent can activities, results and effects be expected to continue after the project has come to an end? • To what extent have the CSOs embedded sustainability in their respective projects? • Institutional sustainability: to what extent is the intervention designed to develop the institutional capacities of the executing agencies and partners in terms of improving internal processes, structures and skills of staff members?	Project Documents • Assessment and Baseline reports • Amkeni Wakenya staff • Implementing Partners/CSOs • Beneficiaries and local communities	• Desk/Literature reviews • KIIs • FGDs	• Whether the project impacts are sustainable i.e. whether there are gaps in the sustainability strategy (if any) • How the stakeholders could address these beyond the project life. • Whether the project developed the capacity of people in order to contribute to systemic change that will continue	• Durability of the intervention and its impact • Presence of gender equality, women's empowerment, institutional and management capacity building • Proportion of internal processes, structures and skills of staff members of the executing agencies and partners

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question(s)	Information Source(s)	Scope and Methodology	What this Evaluation will Likely allow the evaluator to Say	Indicators
				to make a difference after the project is finalised.	
	• To what extent is the current project designed as a results-oriented, coherent and focused framework?	• Project Document • Documented case studies • KIIs- training institutions (partners), • Project Document • Project Documents • KIIs-Project Management Team	• Desk/Literature reviews • KIIs		•
Design and Focus	• To what extent are the indicators and targets relevant, realistic and measurable? Are the indicators in line with the sustainable development goals (SDGs) and what changes need to be done? Are the baselines up to date -do they need adjusting?			•	•
	• Are expected outcomes realistic given the project timeframe and resources?				•
	• To what extent and in what ways have risks and assumptions been addressed in the project design?				
	• Is the distribution of roles and responsibilities among the different partners well defined, facilitated in the achievement of results and have the arrangements been respected in the course of implementation?				•
	• Has the project responded to the challenges of national capacity development and do they promote ownership of programmes by the national/county partners?				•
	• To what extent have human rights principles and standards been reflected or promoted in the project? To what extent and in what ways has a human rights approach been				•

Evaluation Criteria	Evaluation Question(s)	Information Source(s)	Scope and Methodology	What this Evaluation will Likely allow the evaluator to Say	Indicators
	reflected as one possible method for integrating human rights concerns into the project?				
	• To what extent and in what ways are the concepts of gender equity and equality and other cross-cutting issues reflected in programming? Were specific goals and targets set? Was there effort to produce sex disaggregated data and indicators to assess progress in gender equity and equality? To what extent and how is special attention given to girls' and women's rights and empowerment? What needs to be done to further integrate these dimensions?				•
	• To what extent is the current project designed as a results-oriented, coherent and focused framework?				•
Lessons learnt and recommendations	• What are the main lessons learnt from the project that are relevant for programming, implementation, and monitoring and evaluation?	• Project Document • Baseline reports • Project Mgmt. Team	• Desk/Literature reviews • KIIs	• Whether there are lessons derived from the adaptive management process and • Whether these are documented, shared with key partners and internalized by partners.	• Lessons derived from the adaptive management process • Documented lessons shared with key partners and internalized by partners •

Annex 5.3: Data Collection Tools

5.3.1 CSOs Survey Questionnaire

To be self-administered by a focal person, or authorized officer that represented the CSO on core matters of the AMKENI WAKENYA Project.

INFORMED CONSENT
Dear Sir/Madam

We are working with the **UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (AMKENI WAKENYA), NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT** under consultancy to collect information on access to justice, human rights, and devolution among other governance and democratic issues. We are collecting information to support in final evaluation of Round 2 of the Amkeni Wakenya Project, which your organization was a key stakeholder / partner.

This interview will be self-filled and will be anonymous. The interview will take at most 20 minutes. Any information you provide will be kept strictly anonymous & confidential and will be used solely for the purposes of this survey. That is, we will not disclose what you tell us and no response will be directly attributed to your name.

The survey will be closed on 3ʳᵈ December 2022
If you have any questions about the survey, please email us: Dr. Edwin Okul (edwin.okul@gmail.com)

SECTION I: CSO IDENTIFICATION				
C1: Name of the CSO				
C2: In which year were you funded by the Amkeni Wakenya project? *(Can select multiple)*	a) ☐ 2015 b) ☐ 2016 c) ☐ 2017	d) ☐ 2018 e) ☐ 2019 f) ☐ 2020	g) ☐ 2021 h) ☐ 2022	
C3: Which call for proposal did you respond to and got funded for? **(multiple responses)**	a) ☐ Call 1 b) ☐ Call 2 c) ☐ Call 3 d) ☐ Call 4 e) ☐ Call 5		f) ☐ Call 6 g) ☐ EIF h) ☐ SPAIS i) ☐ Peace j) ☐ Other specify……	
C4: Reflecting on the time before you received funding from the Amkeni Wakenya project and today 2021, would you say that the capacity of your organization has improved, remained the same, or has gotten worse during the period.	a) ☐ Capacity of my organization has remained the same b) ☐ Capacity of my organization has improved c) ☐ Capacity of my organization has become worse d) ☐ Refused to Answer e) ☐ Don't know			
C5: Now think about how you can compare to other CSOs, those that are the same as your organisation. How would you rate the 'wellbeing' of your organisation from the time you got into Amkeni Wakenya project	a) ☐ My organization is better off than other similar CSOs b) ☐ My organization is the same as these other CSOs c) ☐ My organization is worse off compared to these other CSOs d) ☐ I am not able to compare with other CSOs e) ☐ Refused to Answer f) ☐ Don't know			

C6: How satisfied are you with implementation of the Amkeni Wakenya project?	a) ☐ Very satisfied b) ☐ Satisfied c) ☐ Neutral d) ☐ Dissatisfied e) ☐ Very dissatisfied
C7: Thinking about Amkeni Wakenya, **what two things** do you like most about the programme?	

SECTION II: CSO CAPACITY BUILDING					
CB1: Amkeni Wakenya project has been building capacity in several areas. How satisfied are you with the project's efforts to build capacity in the following areas?	**Very satisfied**	**Satisfied**	**Neutral**	**Dissatisfied**	**Very dissatisfied**
a) Human Rights Based Approach (HRBA)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Monitoring and Evaluation	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Open Data system	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Financial management	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Other (specify...)	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
CB2: Amkeni Wakenya has supported CSOs to implement projects on access to justice in Kenya. What difference have these projects made in improving access to justice in Kenya?	a) ☐ No difference/the situation is the same b) ☐ Great improvement c) ☐ A little improvement d) ☐ Don't know				
CB3: Assuming that Amkeni Wakenya did not support any project on access to justice in the area where you operate, which of the following statements would you say would apply today:	a) ☐ Problems of access to justice would be the same b) ☐ The situation of poor access to justice would have worsened c) ☐ There would be no difference because other CSOs work in the area				
CB4: On a scale of 1 to 5 where 1 is the lowest difference and 5 is the highest level of difference, how much difference has that Amkeni Wakenya Programme made in improving awareness on access to justice and human rights?	a) ☐ 1 b) ☐ 2 c) ☐ 3 d) ☐ 4 e) ☐ 5				
CB5: How would you rate the Amkeni Wakenya project in comparison to programmes supporting CSOs in the area of governance and human rights?	a) ☐ Very good b) ☐ Good c) ☐ Fair d) ☐ Poor e) ☐ Very poor				
CB6: How would you rate the relationship between your organization and the Amkeni Wakenya project?	a) ☐ Very good b) ☐ Good c) ☐ Fair d) ☐ Poor e) ☐ Very poor f) ☐ Refused to Answer g) ☐ Don't know				

SECTION III: FUNDING AND SUSTAINABILITY				
FS1: Let us discuss a situation without funding. Which of the following statements is close to your view if the Amkeni Wakenya project had not given funding to your organisation?	a) ☐ Nothing would have happened b) ☐ My organization would have closed down c) ☐ My organization would have scaled down operations d) ☐ My organization would have found another donor/ partner to implement the projects			

FS2: The Amkeni Wakenya project has supported CSOs to improve the rights' responsiveness of county governments. From the perspective of your organisation and support under Amkeni Programme how much do you agree with the following statements:	**Strongly Agree**	**Agree**	**Disagree**	**Strongly Disagree**
a) My organisation has found it easy to work with the county government on issues of human rights and access to justice	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) My organisation has experienced challenges/problems working with the national government officers in the counties	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) The County government where we work is more responsive to projects on human rights and access to justice than the national government	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Amkeni Wakenya support has enabled my organisation to work better with the county government officers	☐	☐	☐	☐

FS3: Let us now discuss the sustainability of your organisation. Supposing the Amkeni Wakenya project does not have sufficient funds to support all CSOs under the programme in the next two years from now, which of the following statement is close to your view:	a) ☐ Many organisations will close the programmes supported by Amkeni Wakenya project b) ☐ My organisation will remain in place and continue to work with their own resources c) ☐ My organisation will mobilise local resources and continue to work in the community d) ☐ I do not know what will happen to my organisation.

FS4: What **two things** should CSOs do to ensure continued operations without support by programmes such as Amkeni Wakenya?	
FS5: Thinking broadly about sustainability of CSOs and their operations in Kenya, please identify **TWO indicators** of sustainability that you consider important	
FS6: If Amkeni Wakenya did not support CSOs at all, what TWO things would CSOs miss?	

FS7: How do you compare Amkeni Wakenya with other organisations that fund CSOs in Kenya?	☐ There is no difference – they are all the same ☐ Amkeni is better ☐ Amkeni is worse ☐ There is no comparison ☐ Others (specify)

FS8: If there, are aspects that you would want changed in the design and delivery of the Amkeni Wakenya programme, what would these be? **At most TWO**?	
FS9: What would you say are **three main lessons** that you learnt in implementing the Amkeni Wakenya project?	

FS10: In Kenya, there are CSOs that work at the national level and others that work at the county level. To what extent do you agree or disagree with the following statements:					
1) ☐ It is better to support the work of County based CSOs only 2) ☐ It is not necessary to support county based CSOs because they lack capacity 3) ☐ Donors should NOW condition funding on effective partnership between national and county based CSOs 4) ☐ Funding should be based on integrity-based parameters					

FS11: On a scale of 1 -5 where 1 is very poor and 5 is Excellent how would you rate following aspects of Amkeni Wakenya project:	Very Poor	Poor	Good	Very Good	Excellent
a) Relevance of Amkeni Wakenya project	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Efficiency of grant making from call to disbursement of funds	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Capacity building of CSOs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Transparency in awarding of grants	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Networking with CSOs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) Facilitating an enabling regulatory environment for CSOs	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) Enabling CSOs to work with county governments	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
h) Amkeni Wakenya M&E system	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
i) Use of lessons learnt in the project	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

FS12: There have been concerns about the integrity of some CSOs. What **TWO things** should be done to improve the integrity of CSOs in Kenya?	
FS13: Thinking about Amkeni Wakenya, what would you say are **TWO important** achievements of the programme?	
FS14: What other comment or recommendation – if any – would you like to make to improve on implementation of such programmes in future?	

************ **THANK YOU FOR YOUR TIME** ***************

Human Rights

1. Please describe your understanding of basic human rights?
2. What rights and freedoms are provided for under the constitution of Kenya 2010?
3. What are some of the rights are you aware of? How did you know about those rights?
4. What do you attribute to any change in your knowledge and awareness of basic rights and freedom over the past five years?
5. Have you been part of any community action to demand these rights?

Access to Justice

6. Has getting justice become easier or harder over the past five years?
7. On a scale of 1-10 how easy would you say it is to get justice?
8. Where does your community go to resolve disputes?
9. Have you any need to seek justice in the recent past?
    Did you know where to go to get justice?
    How accessible was justice?
    Was it affordable to access justice?
    Were you satisfied?
10. Can you describe your level of confidence in the Kenyan courts in delivery of justice?
11. Can you describe your level of confidence in the Kenyan police in promoting rights and delivery of justice?
12. What would you say are the biggest barriers to justice in Kenya?
13. What would you say are the biggest enablers of justice in Kenya?

Public Participation/Civic Engagement

14. On a scale of 1-10, how involved do you feel in the decisions the county and the national governments make
15. Does your county government have a clear way of involving members of the county in decision making?
16. Has your county government ever sought your opinion on anything?
    What was it?
    How did you get involved?
    Did you feel your opinion mattered?
17. On a scale of 1-10, how involved do you feel in the laws your county government makes
18. Are there any organizations in your county conducting civic education?
    (governance, human rights, devolution, public participation, budget making, democracy)
19. Name one organization or institution you are aware of is involved in civic education in your county
20. What is your opinion of the effectiveness of such organizations in responding to emerging governance issues/challenges?
21. Have you ever been part of any such formation to promote good governance in your county?

Political Processes

22. Have you registered as a voter?
23. Have you ever voted since registering as a voter?
24. Have you received any civic education on voting? by who?
25. Did you vote in the recently concluded general election?

Devolution

26. Have you had any civic education on devolution?
27. What do you understand by devolution?
28. Can you name some of the devolved functions?
29. Can you describe the division of roles between the county and the national government?
30. How do you compare development under devolution and before devolution?

Integrity and Public Accountability

31. On a scale of 1-10, how prevalent do you think corruption is in your county?
32. Where corruption is practiced the most in your county?
33. What is the prevalence of corruption in this county?
34. Please describe your role in fighting corruption in this county/country if any
35. What action should be taken to end corruption in your county/in the country?

Relevance

1. How does the Project respond to the UNDP and Kenya's developments objectives and priorities?
2. How does the Project respond to needs and rights of the targeted communities?
3. In your opinion, to what extent did the project design align with the priorities of national government
4. In your opinion, how did the project design align with the priorities of devolved system of government
5. Since inception, has there been a significant change in context?
6. Since inception, how has the project adapted to the changing context
7. How relevant was the project design to the devolved system of Government?
8. Please describe to what extent you think CSO response to governance issues is effective

Alignment and Adaptability

9. How many CSOs has Amkeni engaged at the national level?
10. Please describe how each CSO is currently engaged in policy work if any
11. How did the project ensure principles of Equity, Gender and Human Rights are fully embedded in its design and mainstreamed in its implementation?

Efficiency

12. Have adequate was the project budget?
13. How did the funds disbursement and management mechanism drive or hinder quality implementation of the project?
14. What governance and management arrangements have been put in place for the project? How effective are they?
15. What administrative procedures have been put in place to ensure quality implementation across all programme areas?
16. What measures have been put in place to ensure the administrative procedures across the different UN agencies involved with the project are aligned?
17. Please describe how these measures have driven or hindered quality of implementation

Effectiveness

18. Has CSO activities led to any policy or legal changes in the administration of justice?
19. Please describe the key policy or legal changes in the administration of justice you would attribute to activities of CSOs linked to Amkeni project?"
20. How many laws on ADR have been adopted at National level?
21. How many laws on citizen participation have been adopted as a result of Amkeni project initiatives?
22. How were the citizens involved in the adoption process of these laws on citizen participation?"
23. How many laws on extractives has each CSO participated in?
24. Please list the CSOs that provided civic education?
25. How many knowledge products have you produced and disseminated?

Impact

26. What do you consider the biggest achievements of the project?
27. What do you consider the most visible achievement of the project?
28. What do you consider the biggest failure of the project?
29. What do you consider the most visible failure of the project?

Sustainability

30. Please list for me the counties that have a functional mechanism for citizen engagement
31. How many county personnel were trained by the project on HRBA in county each of the counties?
32. How many CSO personnel were trained by the project on HRBA in county each of the counties?
33. Does each CSO involved with the project have an operational system in place attributable to the project?
34. Please describe to what extent each CSO fulfilled its contractual obligations with Amkeni
35. What are the main sources of funding for the CSOs involved in the Amkeni project?
36. What percentage of each CSOs budget is generated from own resource mobilization efforts?

Lessons Learnt

37. What do you consider key lessons learned from the project?
38. If you were to redesign the project, what would a) exclude and b) include in the new design
39. If you were to implement the project afresh, what would you do differently

Sustainability

40. As the project draws to a close, please describe the future of all the efforts and gains of the project beyond its closure
41. What is the most elaborate effort that the project has put to ensure sustainability of the gains made by the project?
42. How Successful have these efforts to ensure sustainability been?
43. How would you describe the ownership of the project initiatives by the national and county partners?

Programme Management

44. Please describe the management structure of the project
45. In your view, how did this management structure drive or hinder the successful delivery of the project?
46. What were the most significant challenges faced by the project and what did the project do to overcome them?

Synergy

47. How did the project leverage efforts by other relevant programmes by UNDP or UN agencies in Kenya and beyond?

5.3.4 Key Informant Interview Guide – CSO Management

As a Civil Society Organization:

1. Have your activities led to any policy or legal changes in the administration of justice?
2. Please describe the key policy or legal changes in the administration of justice you would attribute to your activities linked to Amkeni project?"
3. Which Rights do you consider there has been successful enforcement of?
4. Which rights have your activities supported the enforcement of?
5. How many laws on extractives have you participated in?
6. Have you ever provided civic education? Hany people did your reach?
7. Have you been involved in county budgeting?
8. Have your annual returns been reviewed by the CSO regulator?
9. ON a scale of 1-10, what is your rating of PBO authority as an enabler of CSO work?
10. Have you established and maintained self-regulation mechanism on an annual basis?
11. How many of your personnel were trained by the project on HRBA?
12. Do you have an operational system in place attributable to the project?
13. Please describe your governance structure
14. How many SRG and DP meetings did you hold according to policy?
15. Have you conducted any a) capacity b) management performance assessment?
16. What is your latest a) capacity b) management performance rating?
17. Please describe to what extent you have fulfilled your contractual obligations with Amkeni
18. What are the main sources of funding for the CSO?
19. What percentage of your budget is generated from own resource mobilization efforts?
20. What percentage of your budget is generated from Amkeni?
21. What do you consider key lessons learned from the project?
22. What would you say is the most notable innovation in your strategies to ensure achievement of your objectives?
23. How did you ensure principles of Equity, Gender and Human Rights are fully embedded in its design and mainstreamed in its implementation?
24. What is the current Kenya's rating on the CIVICUS index?
25. What is your latest CPI score

5.3.5 Key Informant Interview Guide – UNDP Management
Relevance

1. To what extent do you consider the Amkeni project a success or a failure?
2. In your opinion, to what extent did the project design align with the priorities of national government
3. In your opinion, how did the project design align with the priorities of devolved system of government
4. Since inception, has there been a significant change in context?
5. Since inception, how has the project adapted to the changing context
6. How relevant was the project design to the devolved system of Government?

Alignment and Adaptability

7. How did the project align with development objectives of each development partner cofounding the project?
8. To what extent did the project integrate and mainstream UNDP programming principles (a. Human Rights-Based Approach (HRBA), b. Leave No One Behind (LNOB) – approach, c. Gender equality and women empowerment)
9. What do you consider to be the most significant challenges in respect of the alignment to UN programming principles?

Efficiency

10. Have adequate was the project budget?
11. How did the funds disbursement and management mechanism drive or hinder quality implementation of the project?

Effectiveness

12. Please describe the programming approach adapted by the project
13. In your view, to what extent did this programming approach drive or hinder the success of the project?
14. Please describe what you consider the key strategies adopted by the project to ensure delivery of results and achievement of its objectives
15. Please describe the strategies that the project put in place to ensure successful and quality implementation?
16. In your opinion, which of these key strategies would you attribute to the success/failure of the project?

Impact

17. What do you consider the biggest achievements of the project?
18. What do you consider the most visible achievement of the project?
19. What do you consider the biggest failure of the project?
20. What do you consider the most visible failure of the project?

Lessons Learnt

21. What do you consider key lessons learned from the project?
22. If you were to redesign the project, what would a) exclude and b) include in the new design
23. If you were to implement the project afresh, what would you do differently

Sustainability

24. As the project draws to a close, please describe the future of all the efforts and gains of the project beyond its closure
25. What is the most elaborate effort that the project has put to ensure sustainability of the gains made by the project?
26. How Successful have these efforts to ensure sustainability been?
27. How would you describe the ownership of the project initiatives by the national and county partners?

Programme Management

28. Please describe the management structure of the project
29. In your view, how did this management structure drive or hinder the successful delivery of the project?
30. What were the most significant challenges faced by the project and what did the project do to overcome them?

Synergy

31. 18. How did the project leverage efforts by other relevant programmes by UNDP or UN agencies in Kenya and beyond?

5.3.6 Household Survey Questionnaire

To be administered to the eldest member of the sampled household who is aged above 18 years. E.g., if a household has 3 members aged 19, 24 and 32 years; the one aged 32 years is to be interviewed. If the household has no qualifying members, Skip and seek for a replacement with the next household

INFORMED CONSENT
Dear respondent.

My Name is _____. We are working with the **UNITED NATIONS DEVELOPMENT PROGRAMME (AMKENI WAKENYA), NATIONAL GOVERNMENT AND COUNTY GOVERNMENT** under consultancy to collect information on access to justice, human rights, and devolution among other governance and democratic issues. I am interested in knowing people's sincere opinions about these issues and I would like you to participate in this survey. This is a voluntary survey and if you don't know how to answer a question or you don't want to answer it, there is no problem in doing so.

Before we start the interview, which will take about 20 minutes, I want to assure you that any information you provide me with will be kept strictly anonymous & confidential and will be used solely for the purposes of this survey. That is, we will not disclose what you tell us and no response will be directly attributed to your name. I would like to ask you some questions and write down your answers on the device am holding.

> • All of the answers you give will be completely confidential and will not be shared with anyone other than members of our survey team. They will not be shared with the local administrators in this area or outside this area.
> • The questions will take about 15 to 20 minutes.
> • If I ask you any question you don't want to answer, just tell me and I will go on to the next question.
> • You can stop the interview at any time if you change your mind about it.
> • If there is any question that is not clear, or that you do not understand, please tell me, and I will explain.

Do you have any questions?   (Reply to any questions he/she has)

Do you agree to participate in this interview? (Circle his/her answer in the device App, and continue).
   a) Yes   _____ (proceed with interview)

   b) No (end interview)

Enter comments on the reason for decline in your daily time sheet: _____

I have written your answer on this form. (Show him/her questionnaire).

SECTION I: HOUSEHOLD IDENTIFICATION (H)

H1: Date of Interview	___ / _____ / 2022	**H1B: Name of the Respondent:** **H1C: Telephone Contact of the Respondent: [29]**
H2: Name of Enumerator		**H3: Supervisor**

H4: County

1) Nakuru ☐ 2) Uasin-Gishu ☐ 3) Kisumu ☐ 4) Mombasa ☐ 5) Tana River ☐ 6) Lamu ☐	7) Garissa ☐ 8) Wajir ☐ 9) Mandera ☐ 10) Marsabit ☐ 11) Kwale ☐ 12) Kitui ☐	13) Turkana ☐ 14) Kilifi ☐ 15) Nairobi ☐

H4A: Sub-County	**H5:** Ward	
H6: Village / Town name:	**H7:** Household GPS Location: **(Ensure accuracy of < 6.0m)**	Latitude: Longitude:
H8: Type of residence	a) Rural ☐ **b)** Urban ☐	
H8A: Is there primary decision-maker / or secondary decision-maker in absence of a primary decision; present at the time of the survey; and willing to participate? **(Ask the permission to engage the female / male (primary or secondary) decision maker in an interview session and state that the interview session will be one-on-one)**	a) Yes + Consent ☐ è Proceed b) Yes, No Consent ☐ è Terminate c) No ☐ è Terminate	
H9: Total number of household members	_____	
H10: Gender of the household head	a) Male ☐	b) Female ☐

SECTION II: MAIN RESPONDENT IDENTIFICATION (HM)

HM1: Gender of the respondent:	a) Male ☐	b) Female ☐
HM2: Current Age of the respondent in years: *(Age must be above 18 years, else terminate)*		
HM4: Do you have any form of disability:	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐	
HM4A: If yes, what form of disability:	a) Physical ☐ b) Visual ☐ c) Hearing ☐ d) Others specify ☐	

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[29] Respondent contact details will not be shared but are for our own records, to back-check (track) who has been interviewed

HM4B: If yes, have you registered with any disability organization network?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐
HM4C: If YES, specify the disability network	a) Kenya Association for the Intellectually Handicapped ☐ b) United Disabled Persons of Kenya ☐ c) Action Network for the Disabled ☐ d) Association for the Physically Disabled of Kenya ☐ e) Albinism Society of Kenya ☐ f) The Kenya Society for the Blind ☐ g) Kenya National Association of the Deaf ☐ h) Other (Specify) ………………………………………………………….
HM5: Highest level of education attained by the respondent:	a) No education ☐ b) Primary Level ☐ c) Post-primary (Vocational) ☐ d) Post-primary (Secondary Level) ☐ e) Tertiary College ☐ f) University Level (Graduate) ☐ g) University Level (Postgraduate) ☐
HM7: Marital Status	a) Never Married ☐ b) Married ☐ c) Living Together ☐ d) Divorced / Separated ☐ e) Widowed ☐
HM8: What is the relationship of the respondent to the head of the household?	a) Head ☐ b) Wife or Husband ☐ c) Son or Daughter ☐ d) Son-in-Law or Daughter-in-Law ☐ e) Grandchild ☐ f) Parent ☐ g) Parent-in-Law ☐ h) Brother or Sister ☐ i) Other relative (Aunt / Uncle / Cousin) ☐ j) Adopted/foster/ stepchild ☐ k) Not related ☐ l) Do not know ☐

HM9: Occupational status of the respondent	a) Self-employed Professional (Formal) ☐ b) Self-employed Jua Kali (informal) ☐ c) Employed ☐ d) Casual Laborer ☐ e) Student ☐ f) Unemployed ☐ g) Retired ☐ h) Refused to answer ☐
HM10: What is the main source of income for the household as a whole?	a) Family business ☐ b) Employment in the Government ☐ c) Employment in a private company ☐ d) Agriculture (Crop Farming/ Livestock Keeping) ☐ e) Fishing ☐ f) Pension ☐ g) Don't know/ Not sure ☐ h) Others (Specify) ……………………………………………………………
HM11: How long have you lived in this area?	a) Less than a year ☐ b) 1 - 2 years ☐ c) 3 - 5 years ☐ d) 6 – 10 years ☐ e) Over ten years ☐
HM12: Do you or any of your household members work in an extractive industry? Extractive industry is defined as any process that involves the extraction of raw materials (e.g. oil, gas, minerals, quarrying, sand harvesting) from the earth.	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

SECTION III: AWARENESS OF HUMAN RIGHTS AND FREEDOMS			
ARF1: A right may be defined as a lawful entitlement to have or do something. On the other hand, a freedom is that which is lawfully allowed for people in a society. **Are you aware of your rights and freedoms as provided for under the constitution of Kenya 2010?**		a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐	
ARF2: On a scale of 1 to 5, where 1 is very well informed; 2 is well informed; 3 is somewhat informed; 4 is little informed and 5 is not informed at all. **How informed are you on your rights and freedoms?**		a) Very well informed ☐ b) Well informed ☐ c) Somewhat informed ☐ d) Little informed ☐ e) Not informed at all ☐	
ARF3: Which rights and freedoms, if any, are you aware of? [DON'T READ OUT]	1) Right to life		☐
	2) Equality and freedom from discrimination		☐
	3) Respect and protection of one's dignity		☐
	4) Freedom and security of the person		☐
	5) Right to privacy		☐
	6) Freedom of conscience, religion, belief and opinion		☐
	7) Freedom of expression		☐
	8) Access to information		☐
	9) Freedom of association		☐
	10) Right to assemble, demonstrate, picket or petition		☐
	11) Political rights i.e. right vote, join a political party etc.		☐
	12) Freedom of movement and residence		☐
	13) Right to own property		☐
	14) Right to fair labor/employment practices		☐
	15) Right to clean and healthy environment		☐
	16) Social economic rights such as health, education, food, water, housing and social security		☐
	17) Right to establish a family		☐
	18) Fair administrative action		☐
	19) Access to justice		☐
	20) Fair hearing		☐
	21) Children rights		☐
	22) Right to tax exemption of persons living with disability		☐
	23) Right to access educational institutions and facilities for persons with disabilities		☐

				Don't

	24) Right to reasonable access to all places, public transport and information for person living with disability	☐
	25) Right to use Sign language, Braille or other appropriate means of communication	☐
	26) Rights for the youth	☐
	27) Rights for the elderly	☐
	28) None of the Above	☐

ARF4: Do you know it's your constitutional right to? *[Read out the listed rights, one at a time].*	Yes	No	Don't Know
a) Have the highest attainable healthcare service, including reproductive health?	☐	☐	☐
b) Access adequate housing, and reasonable standards of sanitation?	☐	☐	☐
c) To be free from hunger, and have adequate food of acceptable quality?	☐	☐	☐
d) Have clean and safe water in adequate quantities?	☐	☐	☐
e) Social security?	☐	☐	☐
f) Access to Education?	☐	☐	☐
g) To be treated with dignity and respect and to be addressed and referred to in a manner that is not demeaning?	☐	☐	☐
h) To use Sign language, Braille or other appropriate means of communication	☐	☐	☐
i) To access materials and devices to overcome constraints arising from the person's disability.	☐	☐	☐

ARF5A: Have you or any member of your household taken part in a social/ community action to demand any rights?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

ARF5B: If yes, which right?	1) Right to life	☐
	2) Equality and freedom from discrimination	☐
	3) Respect and protection of one's dignity	☐
	4) Freedom and security of the person	☐
	5) Right to privacy	☐
	6) Freedom of conscience, religion, belief and opinion	☐
	7) Freedom of expression	☐
	8) Access to information	☐
	9) Freedom of association	☐
	10) Right to assemble, demonstrate, picket or petition	☐
	11) Political rights i.e. right vote, join a political party etc.	☐
	12) Freedom of movement and residence	☐
	13) Right to own property	☐
	14) Right to fair labor/employment practices	☐

	15) Right to clean and healthy environment	☐
	16) Social economic rights such as health, education, food, water, housing and social security	☐
	17) Right to establish a family	☐
	18) Fair administrative action	☐
	19) Access to justice	☐
	20) Fair hearing	☐
	21) Children rights	☐
	22) Right to tax exemption of persons living with disability	☐
	23) Right to access educational institutions and facilities for persons with disabilities	☐
	24) Right to reasonable access to all places, public transport and information for person living with disability	☐
	25) Right to use Sign language, Braille or other appropriate means of communication	☐
	26) Rights for the youth	☐
	27) Rights for the elderly	☐

ARF6: Have you or any member of your household been denied any right but you failed to take action?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐
ARF7: If yes, why did you fail to take action?	
ARF8: What are your sources of information on your rights and freedoms? *(Multiple answers allowed)*	a) Radio ☐ b) Newspapers ☐ c) Television ☐ d) Internet ☐ e) Community libraries ☐ f) Civic education forums ☐ g) Community forums ☐ h) The Constitution ☐ i) Word of mouth ☐ j) Social media i.e. Facebook, Twitter ☐ k) Don't know/ Not sure ☐ l) Others (Specify …………………………………..

SECTION IV: ACCESS TO JUSTICE	
AJ1: Are you aware of any place (s) for resolving disputes/ cases arising among members in this community?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐
AJ2: If yes in question 10 above, which place (s) for dispute resolution are you aware of? *[Multiple answers allowed]*	a) Local Administrators i.e. Chiefs and their assistants ☐ b) Courts of Law ☐ c) Council of Elders ☐ d) The Police ☐ e) Lawyers ☐ f) Arbitrators/mediators ☐ g) Religious leaders ☐ h) Legal Aid Centres ☐ i) Others (Specify) …………………………………

AJ3: On a scale of 1 to 3, where 1 is **never,** 2 is **sometimes** and 3 is **always**, how often do people in your locality utilize the services of the following institutions/persons to resolve disputes?	**Never**	**Sometimes**	**Always**	**Don't Know**
a) Judiciary/Courts of law	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Police	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Local Administrators i.e., chief and their assistants	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Council of elders	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Arbitrators/Mediators	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) Lawyers	☐	☐	☐	☐
g) Religious leaders	☐	☐	☐	☐

AJ4A: In the recent past, have you and/ or any of your close relatives had a dispute/case requiring the intervention of a third party to resolve?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐ è <mark>Skip to AJ5</mark> c) Don't know ☐ è <mark>Skip to AJ5</mark>
AJ4B: If yes, what action did you take?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐
AJ4C: If yes, why did you fail to take action?	a) Reported the matter to a third party ☐ b) Resolved the dispute amongst ourselves ☐ c) Took no action ☐ d) Don't know ☐
AJ4D: If reported to a third party, where did you report the dispute/case?	a) Police station ☐ b) Local administrator, i.e., chief/ass. Chief ☐

	c) Court of law ☐ d) Lawyer ☐ e) Religious leader ☐ f) Council of elders ☐ g) Other (Specify) ……………………………………
AJ4E: Were you and/ or your relative given an opportunity to be heard?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐ c) Don't know / Not sure ☐
AJ4F: On a scale of 1 to 5; where 1 is **very dissatisfied**, 2 is **somewhat dissatisfied**, 3 is **neither satisfied nor dissatisfied**, 4 is **somewhat satisfied** and 5 is **very satisfied**, kindly rate your satisfaction with the outcome of the above-mentioned dispute resolution?	a) Very dissatisfied ☐ b) Somewhat dissatisfied ☐ c) Neither Satisfied nor Dissatisfied ☐ d) Somewhat satisfied ☐ e) Very satisfied ☐ f) Don't know / Refused to answer ☐

AJ5: How much do you trust the following to give you justice in case you have a dispute?	No trust at all	Little trust	Neither Trust nor Distrust	Quite a bit of trust	A lot of trust	Don't know/ Not sure
a) Chief	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Police	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Religious leaders	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Courts	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
e) Arbitrators/Mediators	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
f) Lawyers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

AJ6: Are you aware of any legal aid programme??	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐
AJ7: IF **YES,** In the recent past, have you or any of your household members benefitted from a legal aid programme?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐ c) Don't know ☐
AJ8: Which challenges, if any, do you encounter in seeking justice from courts? **[Multiple answers allowed]**	a) Not easy to reach them ☐ b) Complicated procedures ☐ c) Language barrier ☐ d) Inadequate courts ☐

	e) Inadequate access to legal services ☐ f) Corruption ☐ g) Unaffordable costs ☐ h) No interaction ☐ i) Others (Please specify) …………………
AJ9: What are your sources of information on justice? **(Multiple answers allowed)**	a) ☐ Radio b) ☐ Newspapers c) ☐ Television d) ☐ Internet e) ☐ Community libraries f) ☐ Civic Education forums g) ☐ Community forums h) ☐ The Constitution i) ☐ Word of mouth j) ☐ Social media, i.e. Facebook, Twitter k) ☐ Police l) ☐ Religious leaders m) ☐ Local administrators i.e., chief and their assistants n) ☐ Legal Aid Centres o) ☐ Don't know/ Not sure p) ☐ Others (Specify ……………………………..

SECTION V: KNOWLEDGE OF DEVOLVED GOVERNANCE AND POLICY PROCESSES				
DG1: On a scale of 1 to 3 where 1 is **very informed**, 2 is **somewhat informed** and 3 is **not informed at all**, how informed are you with regard to…?	**1. Well informed**	**2. Somewhat Informed**	**3. Not informed at all**	**4. Don't know**
Devolved Governments (Role and functions of the county governments)	☐	☐	☐	☐
DG2: In your opinion, how important to you is the implementation of devolution for Kenya today? Is it… [*READ OUT]?*	a) ☐ Very important b) ☐ Somewhat important c) ☐ Not important d) ☐ Not important at all e) ☐ Don't know f) ☐ Refused to answer			

DG3: Which functions, if any, of your county government are you aware of? [*DO NOT READ OUT, LET THE RESPONDENT NAME AS MANY SERVICES AS THEY CAN*]	a) ☐ Agricultural development in the county b) ☐ Animal control and welfare c) ☐ Control of pollution (air, noise, etc) d) ☐ Control of drug and alcohol abuse e) ☐ County transport f) ☐ County planning and development g) ☐ County roads h) ☐ County health services i) ☐ Drainage and sewerage systems in the county j) ☐ Engaging local communities in governance of the county k) ☐ Pre-primary education in the county l) ☐ Providing enabling environment for county investment m) ☐ Firefighting services and disaster management n) ☐ Other 1 (Specify)_____ o) ☐ Other 2 (Specify)_____ p) ☐ Other 3 (Specify)_____ q) ☐ None mentioned / Don't know r) ☐ Refused to answer
DG4A: Have you received any civic education on devolution?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐
DG4B: If yes, who was the facilitator of the civic education activity?	a) ☐ NGO/Civil society organizations b) ☐ County Government c) ☐ National Government d) ☐ Don't know e) ☐ Other (Specify) …………………………….

DG5: Would you say your county government has observed the following values and principles?	Yes	No	Don't know
a) Involvement of the people/ citizenry in its activities	☐	☐	☐
b) Transparency and accountability in its affairs	☐	☐	☐
c) Equality/inclusion of people from all diversities into the government	☐	☐	☐
d) Equitable distribution of county resources	☐	☐	☐
e) Recognition and inclusion of women into the government	☐	☐	☐
f) Recognition and inclusion of youth into the government	☐	☐	☐
g) Recognition and inclusion of persons with disability into the government	☐	☐	☐

	Very Easy	Easy	Difficult	Very difficult	Don't know
h) Taking service provision closer to the people	☐	☐	☐		

SECTION VI: CITIZENRY ENGAGEMENT	
CE1: In your opinion, to what extent have citizens been involved (consulted) in decision making in this county by the county government? **[READ OUT]?**	a) ☐ They have not been involved at all b) ☐ They have been involved to some extent c) ☐ They have been fully involved d) ☐ Don't know e) ☐ Refused to Answer
CE2: How does your county government get views from the citizenry on its policy and legislative matters?	a) ☐ Through public participation forums b) ☐ Open petitions c) ☐ Governor round tables d) ☐ Village/Ward committees e) ☐ Interactive websites/portals f) ☐ Other (specify) …………………….. g) ☐ Don't know

CE3: Thinking about public participation as enshrined in the constitution; how easy or difficult would you say it is: **[Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion?**	**Very Easy**	**Easy**	**Difficult**	**Very difficult**	**Don't know**
a) To participate in your county budgeting and planning	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) To influence your county decision making	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) To access information on your county budgets, legislation and project plans	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) To participate in enactment/amendment of your county laws	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

CE4: Has your county government ever obtained your opinion on how your county should be run?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐
CE5: Through invitation of your County Government, have you ever attended any meeting or forum to give your views on county laws/legislation?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐
CE6: If no, what would make you attend/participate in county public participation forums?	
CE7: Overall, how satisfied are you with the extent of public participation in the operations of your county government? Are you: **[Read out options. Only one option to be chosen**	a) ☐ Very satisfied b) ☐ Fairly satisfied c) ☐ Not very satisfied d) ☐ Not at all satisfied e) ☐ There is no public participation *[Do not read]* f) ☐ Do not know *[Do not read]*

SECTION VII: PARTICIPATION IN ELECTORAL PROCESSES & POLITICAL ACCOUNTABILITY						
PA1A: If there was an election tomorrow. Which of the following statements would best apply to you? *[READ OUT]*	a) ☐ I would not vote no matter what b) ☐ I probably would not vote c) ☐ I probably would vote d) ☐ I would vote no matter what e) ☐ Don't know					
PA1B: Did you go out to vote in the just concluded general elections?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐					
PA1C: If NO, what was the reason for not going out to vote?						
PA2: Over the recent past, have you been reached by any civil society organization conducting voter education??	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐					
PA3: If yes, which civil society organization conducted the said voter education?						

PA4: Below is a list of actions people sometimes take as citizens. For each of these, please tell me whether you have personally been involved or not over the PAST ONE YEAR? If Yes, please tell me whether you have been involved often, a few times or once. If No, please tell me whether you would, if you had the chance or you will never. **[READ OUT ALL]**	Yes			No		Don't know
	Often	**A few times**	**Once**	**But would if had a chance**	**Would Never**	**Don't know**
a) Got together with others in your community to raise an issue with the authorities	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) Attended a demonstration or protest march	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Attended a civic education meeting	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Contacted an elected leader to raise an issue of concern	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

SECTION VIII: INTEGRITY AND ACCOUNTABILITY

IA1: In your opinion, how often is corruption practiced in the following institutions, or haven't you heard enough about them to say? *[Read out options]*	Never	Rarely	Sometimes	Always	Don't know Haven't heard
a) Office of the Governor and Executive Officers	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
b) County Assembly offices	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
c) Police	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐
d) Courts of law	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

IA2: Now I would like to talk to you about experiences that some people have in accessing certain essential government services or evading justice. In the past one year?	Never	Once or twice	A few times	Often	Don't Know
"Did you pay a bribe, give a gift to a public officer in order to get the services you needed from him/her or evade the law?"	☐	☐	☐	☐	☐

IA3: Do you know someone who had to pay a bribe or give a gift to a public officer in order to get the services he/she needed or evade the law?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐

IA4: Please tell me whether you agree or disagree with the following statement: *"Ordinary people can make a difference in the fight against corruption"* **[Interviewer: Probe for strength of opinion.]**	a) ☐ Strongly disagree b) ☐ Disagree c) ☐ Neither agree nor disagree *[Do not read]* d) ☐ Agree e) ☐ Strongly agree f) ☐ Don't know *[Do not read]*

IA5: In your opinion, what action should be taken against public officers involved/mentioned in corruption?	a) ☐ Step aside b) ☐ Resign c) ☐ Prosecuted immediately d) ☐ Banned from holding any office e) ☐ Return the loot/freezing his/her accounts f) ☐ Stay in office g) ☐ Others (specify)_____

IA6: In your opinion, how effective are civil society organizations in responding to emerging governance issues such as Corruption and terrorism?	a) ☐ Very Effective b) ☐ Somewhat effective c) ☐ Not effective d) ☐ Don't know

SECTION IX: AMKENI WAKENYA PROGRAMME	
AW1A: Are you aware (or have you heard) of the Amkeni Kenya project?	a) Yes ☐ b) No ☐
AW1B: If yes, how did you know about the Amkeni Wakenya Project?	a) ☐ Through print media (Newspapers, booklets) b) ☐ Through broadcast media (TV, Radio) c) ☐ Through Civil Society Organizations d) ☐ Through word of Mouth e) ☐ Through the internet f) ☐ Through social media g) ☐ Others (Specify)…………………………………………….

*********** THANK THE RESPONDENT *****************